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ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Elections Back New Deal

Republican Leaders Are Beaten

California Refuses Sinclairism

New England Conservatism Hit

Czechoslovakia Warns Austria

Germany Tries 'Ersatz' Goods

STATE elections throughout the United States show a Democratic sweep that can hardly be taken as less than emphatic indorsement for the Roosevelt Administration. Although local issues figured in the contests for Governor, Senator and Representative, there can be no denying that the New Deal was on trial and that overwhelmingly it has won. Its chief critic in the Senate, Reed of Pennsylvania, is defeated by Joseph F. Guffey, backing Roosevelt, as the first Democrat Pennsylvania has sent to the Senate since the Civil War. Philadelphia elects three Democratic Congressmen. Lehman, Roosevelt's successor in New York, is reëlected Governor. Republican stalwarts like Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, Senator Arthur P. Robinson of Indiana and Senator Frederic Walcott of Connecticut are snowed under. The Democrats have such majorities in Senate and House that bitter contests with the issue in doubt will have to be among themselves—Numerically the Republicans cannot provide even a wholesome opposition.

* * *

¶ California defeats Upton Sinclair and his socialistic program. He was running as the Democratic candidate, but far from his defeat being a rebuke to Washington, his election might have occurred if Roosevelt's indorsement had not been withheld. California reëlected Senator Hiram Johnson, who had such indorsement. The Administration favored Senator Robert M. La Follette, running on a third party platform, and he was successful. The chief solace Republicans can draw from the results is that many of the Democrats elected are not extremists in their view. What was "radical" yesterday becomes "moderate" today as the "leftists" carry their cry farther—Many who once called the President radical do not rate him that now.

* * *

¶ New England approves the New Deal. This traditional seat of Republicanism began its defection when Maine recently reëlected Gov. Louis J. Brann, a Democrat succeeding himself for the first time. Now James M. Curley, Democrat and often Boston's Mayor, becomes Governor of Massachusetts, with Democratic Senator David I. Walsh reëlected by 300,000. New Hampshire elects a Republican Governor, but for the first time the Executive Council is Democratic. In Connecticut and Rhode Island the Democrats gain; only Vermont remains Republican—Conservatism totters in its stronghold.

* * *

¶ America's political wise men, if there really are any, will explain the Democratic sweep in various ways. There is no doubt that an Administration handing out relief in billions and not hiding the fact could build up friendly sentiment. There is no doubt that Postmaster-General Farley's contact machine is marvelously far-reaching. But many will conclude that the voters backed what to them was a definite show of activity to improve trying conditions. It seems idle to argue that so many millions of voters indorsed all the ramifications of the New Deal, but it is reasonable to believe Roosevelt's leadership has been generally approved—The people firmly refused to swap horses in the middle of so menacing a stream.

* * *

¶ Czechoslovakia informs Austria that there has been no smoothing of the way for Hapsburg return. With recent announcement of the betrothal of Archduke Otto, throne claimant, to an Italian princess, it was believed efforts were being made to soften the traditional opposition. But now Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister, shatters this idea in the Prague Chamber—Any Hapsburg move, he declares, will be "answered in a decisive manner" by the Little Entente.

* * *

¶ Germany dutifully goes in for homemade substitutes in place of imports. "Ersatz" products are a revival of war days, and are forced by the increasing difficulty in securing foreign exchange to pay for imports. Urged by newspapers and the radio, men order suits made from a material containing much wood fiber with the wool. Beautiful mannequins parade in "Ersatz" woolen and silk dresses. Chemists are turning out materials that look well—And the obedient German people are assuming that they will wear and wash well.

* * *

¶ France officially notifies Germany that French troops will be sent into the Saar district for police duty if requested by the League. Berlin doesn't like the news. Spain sees a new general strike called by the syndicalist unions to protest execution of two rebel leaders. Premier Lerroux says he can defeat the strike. Austria agrees to pay Frau Dollfuss, widow of the assassinated Chancellor, $75,000 outright, instead of $750 a month as a pension, as she wishes to live in Italy—A considerate Government remembers a just obligation.

Fish Strike Four-Fifths Over

Yellow Curbs Now $10 a Year

New England Starts Climbing

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Strike

Four-Fifths Ended

Today the Boston Fish Pier was slightly breathless, startled at the sudden ending of four parts of the five-union strike.

Five weeks ago the strike started. Higher pay and better hours was the demand. Strike leaders made great pleas of injustice, told of the hardships of the underpaid fishermen. Then came a government labor conciliator. He started a quiet bit of work. The other day he was joined by a State Board of Conciliation official and the Regional Labor Board.

When these three forces came onto the scene they counted up their advantages. Most outstanding was the fact that instead of having to deal with the leaders who started the strike, they found the strikers had got rid of these men for the way they ran the strike. New leader was John Flaherty—newly elected secretary of the Fishermen's Union. The conciliators found that the fishermen's second choice was a good choice, was a reasonable person to deal with.

Immediate result was a terse order from Mr. Flaherty yesterday ordering the fishermen back to work at the same wages and hours they had had when the strike began. He pointed out that the strike was actually engineered by outsiders who wished to get rid, at high profit, of the 15,000,000 pounds of frozen fish stored at the pier at the beginning of the strike, that the whole strike was mishandled, that there were reasons for protest, that these would be taken care of in a conference before the Regional Labor Board with the employers. In the meantime the Sea Food Workers' Union was still on strike.

But the Fish Pier looked more normal today. Fishermen were walking about smiling and boat owners were taking men back as fast as they could, with more than half the strikers signed up by noon.

Parking

Yellow Curbs—$10

Long have motorists noticed sections of Boston's granite curbstone painted a yellow. Sometimes it was dark yellow, sometimes light, and often it was so obliterated through wear and tear that hardly any color could be seen.

These markings denoted an unloading space. Many people applied for such unloading permits, to keep cars from parking in front of their houses, then painted the curb themselves. This accounts for the variety of shades. But people who thought that they could park in these spaces themselves were mistaken. They could no more be used for the property owner's cars than strange ones. This dampened much of the enthusiasm for unloading permits.

Now the city, tired of motorists having the justifiable complaint that

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French Radicals Hold Door Open For Compromise

Minister's Unwilling to Take Responsibility in Cabinet Crisis

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 7—The menace of civil war hung over today's desperate eleventh-hour efforts in France to avoid the fall of Gaston Doumergue's National Government.

The slender thread on which the fate of the Cabinet hangs is the bare possibility that this threat of disastrous civil strife may cause Edouard Herriot and other Radical ministers to reconsider their decision to resign from the Government.

Underlying the confused French situation is the fact that a majority of the politicians appear to have forgotten the tragic warning of the Parisian populace last February. It was obvious to observers in the corridors of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday evening that the same preoccupation with party politics and disregard of the public's demand for a national non-party government reigns now as before the advent of Premier Doumergue.

Door Left Open

At a meeting of Radical deputies which followed the short parliamentary session yesterday it became evident that this group, on whose support the Cabinet depends, favored a break with Premier Doumergue, but was anxious to avoid responsibility of being the first to break the truce. Consequently, a resolution was finally voted leaving the door open to compromise.

This resolution affirms the Radicals' desire to maintain the truce and restates their adherence to the idea of constitutional reform, but announces their opposition to the three provisional monthly credits which Premier Doumergue has asked as a test of Parliament's willingness to follow him in the constitutional changes.

Stand or Fall

But this is considered improbable in view of Premier Doumergue's categorical statements over the radio last week-end to the effect that he would stand or fall on the question of provisional credits, which would leave him free to ask new elections if his reforms were rejected. Furthermore, it is known that "Gastounet," whose smiling acceptance of power saved the French régime after the riots of last Feb. 6, now desires nothing better than to drop the whole difficult job and return home.

Most observers feel therefore that at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow he will accept the resignation of the Radical ministers—which M. Herriot proffered yesterday but finally withheld at the urgent request of President Lebrun—and then will himself resign.

Military Rule Possible

Concern over possible civil strife was evidenced in the opinion of many deputies voiced in Chamber lobbies yesterday evening to the effect that the only peaceful solution of the political crisis would be a Cabinet presided over by Marshal Pétain, who would immediately declare a state of seige. The chances of Marshal Pétain accepting power under such conditions, however, is conceded to be very small.

Other observers felt that a Cabinet almost identical with the present one, but without M. Doumergue, and headed by Pierre Laval or Pierre Etienne Flandin would be able to carry on the same approximate program. Whether such a Cabinet would long be tolerated by the Parisian populace is, however, seriously doubted.

Stronger Laws Sought by Board For Safety at Sea

Inquiry Report Fails to Locate Origin of Fire on Morro Castle

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—What caused the fire which destroyed the S. S. Morro Castle with a loss of 114 lives off the New Jersey coast on Sept. 8, 1934, is, and probably always will be "a mystery."

This is the verdict of the steamboat inspection service of the Department of Commerce rendered officially today in its report on the tragedy to Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.

But while unable to determine the cause of the fire itself, the service found 10 reasons—every one a reflection on the ship's equipment, the way it was handled, or the behavior of its crew—for its tragic consequences. And it followed these findings with extensive recommendations for changes in marine liability law, for laws requiring better fireproofing of ships, more jurisdiction for the steamboat inspection service and increase in its personnel to make its work more effective.

In Locker or Hold

According to Dickerson N. Hoover, assistant director of the steamboat service, the most likely source of origin of the fire was either in the writing-room locker or one of the holds. Either would have been possible and might have resulted in destruction of the ship. That incendiarism—the one cause which might have relieved the Ward Line of all responsibility—is possible is not denied. But the report finds no direct evidence of such origin and tends to discount this theory. The possibility that an

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Troops for Saar Not Yet Mobilized, France Tells Reich

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 7—Assurance that France, while determined not to forego its obligations in regard to preserving order in the Saar, has not ordered any concentration of troops at the frontier, was given the German Ambassador by Foreign Minister Pierre Laval yesterday evening.

PARIS, Nov. 7 (AP)—Germany had official notification today that France is ready to send troops into the Saar Basin territory, if they are requested by the League of Nations, which governs the region.

The notification was made by Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, to Ambassador Roland Köster of Germany yesterday.

The French diplomat also told the Ambassador that special military movements have not yet been ordered.

BERLIN, Nov. 7 (AP)—Germany today made diplomatic representations to Paris, London, Rome, and Brussels objecting to "the use of French troops in the Saar Basin territory" as is believed here to be contemplated.

The German Ambassadors to the four capitals named made the representations.

[Mr. Huddleston continues his serialized observations on the Saar on Page 5, dealing particularly with the industrial-agricultural importance of the territory.]

Democratic Landslide Consolidates New Deal; Curley Sweeps Massachusetts for Governor; California Turns Down Sinclair for Merriam

Former Boston Mayor Rides High on New Deal Tide

Walsh Reëlected By a Huge Vote

Curley Smashes Through to Victory Without Party Support

Returns from 1613 of 1716 precincts compiled by the Associated Press follow:

Governor

Curley (D)	682,910
Bacon (R)	592,408
Goodwin (I)	88,442

Senator

Walsh (D)	794,750
Washburn (R)	505,057

Returns from 1333 precincts gave:

Lieutenant-Governor

J. L. Hurley (D)	540,828
Haigis (R)	500,308

Secretary of State

F. W. Cook (R)	509,585
Santosuosso (D)	499,295

Treasurer

C. F. Hurley (D)	565,415
Dionne (R)	440,185

Auditor

Buckley (D)	549,693
Alonzo B. Cook (R)	446,408

Attorney-General

Dever (D)	514,912
Warner (R)	486,101

Massachusetts put aside tradition, turned its back on the old aristocracy, grasped the hand of the New Deal, and in yesterday's election made a governor of James Michael Curley, three times Mayor of Boston; latterly a preëminently pioneer Rooseveltian, and successful opponent of the Republican Party and his own party machine.

Incidentally—and the word is used advisedly—it elected practically all of the Democratic state ticket, and sent David I. Walsh, Democratic candidate for reëlection, back to the United States Senate with the largest plurality on the ticket.

Walsh Leads Curley

Mr. Curley's plurality hovered around 100,000 votes; Walsh's was about 300,000. The rest of the Democratic pluralities mainly came under the 100,000 mark; Frederick W. Cook, alone of the Republican candidates for important state offices, running far ahead of his ticket, appears to have drawn enough votes from the ticket-splitters to have elected him by a narrow margin to the State Secretaryship.

Frank A. Goodwin, former state registrar of motor vehicles, running as an independent, polled less than 100,000 votes.

The Democratic victory seems to confirm the wisdom of Mr. Curley's oft-repeated declaration that people today are mainly interested in "work and wages," and that the issues of statecraft are immaterial beside the great fact of unemployment.

Curley in Class By Himself

Many political observers in the State declare that only on such a platform persistently emphasized could Mr. Curley, despite his undoubted personal popularity, have been elected to the high office in preference to an opponent who seemed to embody the conservative, well-bred, well-antedated qualities heretofore popular in Massachusetts gubernatorial contests. Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, the defeated candidate, was cast in the traditional mold. Mr. Curley was not.

Ferdinand Pecora is thought to have struck the keynote of the revolt against conservatism which Mr. Curley typifies when, in a speech at the closing rally of the Democrats, he pleaded for support for the Curleys of America as against "the favored sons of plutocracy."

Won in Spite of Party

Certainly there appears to have been much support for the idea, since Mr. Curley was not the selection of his own party machine, having won his nomination in the primaries over the regular selection,

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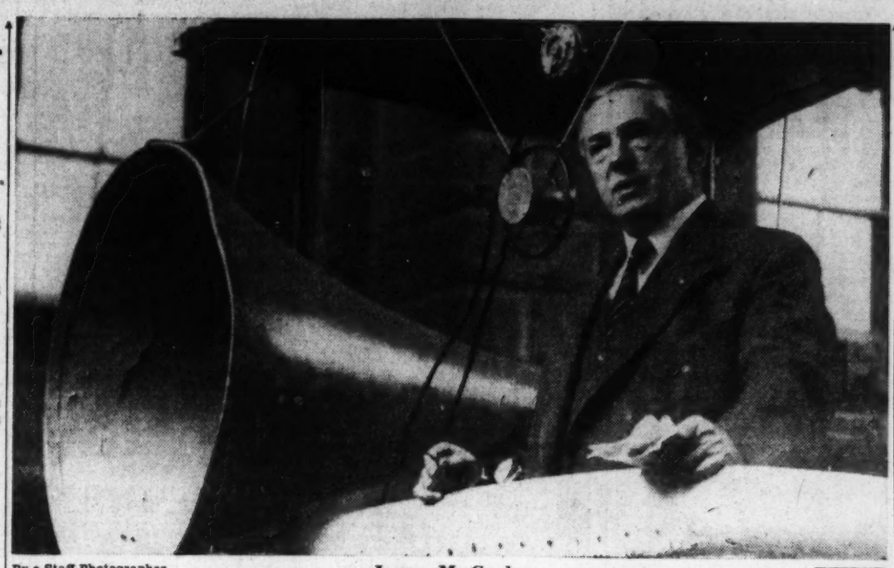
Things Present

Students of the Bible will enjoy "England's Share in the Reformation," one of the articles in the Weekly Magazine Section. "The Secret War on Gangdom" tells how Chicago's most lawless group collapsed before the strategy of a crusading district attorney. Christian L. Lange, Norwegian delegate to the League of Nations Assembly, writes on "Norway's Place in the Sun"; and Helen Johnson Keyes shows the influence of Russia in "A Winter Wardrobe for the Modern Woman."

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page and a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week.

The "Parliamentary Law Simplified" series is scheduled to begin on Monday.



By a Staff Photographer

James M. Curley

Democratic Governor-Elect of Massachusetts.

Big Majorities in House and Senate Give Democrats Surplus of Control

Who's Elected?

The Nov. 6, 1934, election showed a variety of party realignments. Governorships and Senators' seats felt the full force of a Democratic tide. The results, as well as the party shifts, are shown in the following tabulation.

Black letters show where successful candidate is of different party from his predecessor.

An asterisk (*) shows incumbent reëlected.

D—Democrat. R—Republican. FL—Farmer-Labor. P—Progressive.

State	Governor	Senator
Ala.	D—Bibb Graves	No contest
Ariz. ...	D*—B. B. Moeur	D*—Henry F. Ashurst
Ark.	D*—J. Marion Futrell	No contest
Calif. ..	R—Frank F. Merriam	R*-Hiram W. Johnson
Colo. ...	D*—Ed C. Johnson	No contest
Conn. ..	D*—Wilbur L. Cross	**D—Francis T. Maloney**
Del.	No contest	R*-John G. Townsend Jr.
Florida..	No contest	D*—Park Trammell
Georgia.	D*—Eugene Talmadge	No contest
Idaho ..	D*—C. Ben Ross	No contest
Illinois..	No contest	No contest
Indiana.	No contest	D—Sherman Minton
Iowa ...	D*—Clyde L. Herring	No contest
Kansas..	R*-Alf M. Landon	No contest
Ky.	No contest	No contest
La.	No contest	No contest
Maine ..	D*—Louis J. Brann	R*-Frederick Hale
Md.	D*—Albert C. Ritchie	**D—George L. Radcliffe**
Mass. ..	D—James M. Curley	D*—David I. Walsh
Mich. ...	R—Frank D. Fitzgerald	R*-A. H. Vandenberg
Minn. ..	FL*—Floyd B. Olson	FL*—Henrik Shipstead
Mo.	No contest	**D—Harry S. Truman**
Miss. ...	No contest	D—Theodore G. Bilbo
Mont. ..	No contest	D*—Burton K. Wheeler
		D—James M. Murray
Neb.	D—R. L. Cochran	D—Edward R. Burke
		D—Richard C. Hunter
Nevada..	D—Richard Kirman	D*—Key Pittman
N. H. ...	R—H. Styles Bridges	No contest
N. J.	**R—Harold G. Hoffman**	**D—A. Harry Moore**
N. M. ...	D—Clyde Tingley	R—B. Cutting (ahead)
		D*—Carl A. Hatch
N. Y. ...	D*—Herbert H. Lehman	D*—Royal S. Copeland
N. C. ...	No contest	No contest
N. D. ...	**D—Thomas H. Moodie**	In doubt
Ohio ...	D—Martin L. Davey	**D—Vic Donahey**
Okla. ...	D—E. W. Marland	No contest
Oregon .	**D—Charles H. Martin**	No contest
Penna. .	**D—George H. Earle**	**D—Joseph F. Guffey**
R. I.	D*—Theodore F. Greene	**D—Peter G. Gerry**
S. C. ...	D—Olin D. Johnston	No contest
S. D. ...	D*—Tom Berry	No contest
Tenn. ..	D*—Hill McAlister	D*—Kenneth D. McKellar
		D*—Nathan L. Bachman
Texas ..	D—James V. Allred	D*—Tom Connally
Utah ...	No contest	D*—William H. King
Vt.	R—Chas. M. Smith	R—Warren R. Austin
Va.	No contest	D*—Harry Flood Byrd
Wash. ..	No contest	D—L. B. Schwellenbach
W. Va...	No contest	**D—Rush D. Holt**
Wis.	**P—Philip La Follette**	P—Robt. La Follette
Wyo. ...	D*—Leslie A. Miller	D*—Joseph C. Mahoney

Merriam Says Americanism Triumphs Over Radicalism

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7 (AP)—Upton Sinclair's bid for the governorship of California with his "EPIC" plan has failed.

Charging thousands of votes had been "stolen," the former Socialist who won the Democratic nomination conceded the victory of his Republican opponent, Acting Governor Frank F. Merriam, early today with a terse hint of a recall movement.

Governor Merriam, Iowa-born farm boy, said his victory was one of "Americanism over radicalism," while Sinclair, author of the widely denounced "End Poverty in California" campaign, retorted, "We are going ahead and enforce our program."

Sinclair charged President Roosevelt had promised to broadcast to the nation "on the principle of production for use," a major premise in the "EPIC" plan.

It was the first hint of the discussion which took place between the President and Sinclair at their two-hour talk at Hyde Park. During the campaign he said:

"If President Roosevelt makes a statement on certain public policies, then I feel I will be elected Governor of California."

Governor Merriam jumped into the lead as the tabulation of ballots began and gradually increased his majority.

Returns from 8118 precincts out of the State's 10,721 gave Merriam 819,502, Sinclair 638,413, and Raymond L. Haight, Progressive-Commonwealth nominee, 201,063.

"We congratulate you on your brief victory and we are preparing for the next campaign," Sinclair told Merriam.

"We know that thousands of ballots have been stolen and that more will be stolen," the Epic candidate stated before conceding defeat. "But to those who have loyally supported me during these last months and have worked unceasingly for our cause I want them to understand that this is only one skirmish in our battle for existence and we are enlisted for the period of the war. . . .

"Remember that we have the power of recall in this State and if a Republican reactionary becomes governor we will have recall power hanging as a sword over his head."

Governor Merriam issued a statement pledging himself to relieve economic distress and encourage the processes of economic recovery, declaring his election as Governor represented "definite and positive adherence to sound and tested methods in government and in economics."

"We have demonstrated the essential common sense of the people of California," he said.

"This State furnishes no soil in which the radical or Communist or the political faddist and fanatic can flourish."

Democratic Gains Are Apparent in Both House and Senate

Reed; Pennsylvania, Defeated by Guffey

Fess in Ohio, Patterson in Missouri, Defeated for the Senate

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—President Roosevelt has today the most emphatic orders to go ahead that an American Chief Executive ever received at midterm. But, with the results in California well in the forefront, they are orders to keep in the middle of the road. And, as a regrettable accompaniment, they leave the Republican opposition—essential link in two-party government—prostrate.

Generally regarded as the most striking electoral triumph the President of the Republic has ever received when he himself was not facing the electors, the landslide is so sweeping that charges of "bought and paid for" are pushed into the background.

Public Demands Progress

It is apparent to all nonpartisan analysts that something more fundamental than mere relief spending has produced this historic indorsement.

The electorate, in terms unprecedented in their scope and vigor, has said in some measure in every state—following Maine's verdict in September—that it wants social and economic betterment. Candidates who became the spearhead of attack against the New Deal have almost invariably gone down to defeat. One or two Republicans who adopted a progressive platform have squeaked by, and one or two others win narrowly in states which always have been regarded as G. O. P. pocket boroughs.

Shy of Extremists

But, unbalanced though the seats may be in Congress, and however deeply regretted the lack of an effective opposition may be, the country has by and large elected middle-ground Guffeys to office instead of extremist Sinclairs. That was the question the nation wanted answered. The Democrats who swell the victory lists are such men as the old-time political organizer in Pennsylvania; the spectacular campaigner in Massachusetts; the party wheel horse and popular leader in Ohio, and the machine candidate in Missouri.

Where radicals have won—and Gov. Floyd B. Olson, Farmer-Laborite of Minnesota, indignantly spurns the label of mere liberal—it has been against the opposition of a regular Democratic candidate. Most convincing of all, the California voters refused to support a social experiment which they considered to be more radical than the New Deal, and although Upton Sinclair polled a mighty vote, it was not enough to overcome the last-minute, middle-ground strength which swept into the Governor's chair, the State's present Acting Republican Chief Executive, Frank F. Merriam.

White House Influence Felt

This middle-ground strength, a good deal of which was registered in the Democratic primary, seems clearly to have been influenced by the succession of open and secret indications the White House gave of its opposition to the Sinclair candidacy.

The paramount sentiment here seems to be: What a pity, since the voters wished to indorse the Administration program, that they could not have done it without annihilating the opposition! Nobody better than the President appreciates the value of an intelligent and alert opposition—if only to keep the majority in line.

But observers do not expect Congress will be a rubber stamp, and the time may come, they fear, when the more cautious elements in the country will wish it were. Tangled politics always has been the outcome, in every country, of an unwieldy majority on the parliamentary scene.

Nation Showed Unanimity

The elections were both twilight and dawn. Twilight as, during the long hours of waiting, one famous Republican leader after another went down to overwhelming defeat.

Who were returned? A progressive or two, and a few narrow escapes in ancient G. O. P. territory. Who are left in Congress? Those fortunate enough to be elected in 1932, and those even more fortunate who faced their constituents in the happy days of 1930.

Dawn because, if ever, the nation showed unanimity. Behind this massive front of votes, there is, of course, a group of sober citizens who have plenty of cautionary remarks to make. Their criticism is not expressed in votes, but in th

Can President Keep Reins in Own Hands Forms Dominant Question

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—A second Democratic landslide in Congress has tumbled on top of the 1932 landslide. Whether Franklin D. Roosevelt can manage his new unwieldy majority will make up the story of the next two years. With a surplus of support, all present signs point to difficulties for the President, not from the failure to have enough Democrats in Congress, but from having too many.

The Democrats, according to all indications, are to have a two-thirds majority in both Senate and House. In the Senate the party's majority appears to be the largest in history, with an additional group of Old Guard Republicans toppled from office, including that standard banner of the "Old Deal," Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania. In the House, the huge majority of 1932 has been reduced by a few members, but the Democratic total is still over the two-thirds mark.

Upset of Old Guard

In other elections it has been a question of which party would control Congress; with Democratic control assured in this election from the start, the question has been who would control the Democrats. "New Deal" Democrats are in the preponderant majority, but with such a huge majority there is the prospect of break-ups and schisms, and the nucleus of a Democratic "Old Guard" is already forming, to replace some of the conservative Republican Senators who have gone down to defeat.

The spectacular upset was in the Senate, where a series of Republicans were bowled over. These defeats included:

1. David A. Reed of Pennsylvania by Joseph F. Guffey.
2. Roscoe C. Patterson of Missouri by Harry S. Truman.
3. Frederick C. Walcott of Connecticut by Francis T. Maloney.
4. Simeon D. Fess of Ohio by A. Vic Donahey.
5. Henry D. Hatfield of West Virginia by Rush D. Holt.
6. Arthur R. Robinson of Indiana by Sherman Minton.
7. Hamilton F. Kean of New Jersey by A. Harry Moore.
8. Felix Hebert of Rhode Island by Peter G. Gerry.

Contest for Floor Leader

In addition, George H. Radcliffe (D.) appeared to have captured the seat of Phillips Lee Goldsborough (R.) of Maryland, who did not seek reëlection.

The list may be still further increased in the event of the defeat of Lynn J. Frazier (R) of North Dakota, who in early returns was slightly behind Henry Holt (D).

In the House, a new Speaker must be chosen, with the preliminary heartburnings which such a selection entails. In this instance the prospect is that Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, the present floor leader, will succeed Mr. Rainey, and the real fight will surround the question of the new floor leader.

The three chief contenders are John McDuffie, Alabama; Sam Rayburn, Texas, and William B. Bankhead, Alabama. These three and other Representatives will attempt to make a show of strength in the Speakership contest with an eye on their real objective, the floor leadership. At this moment of judging, the leading contender for Speakership seems to be Mr. Byrns.

No More "Lame Ducks"

The new Congress has one other claim to shattering precedents, for it is the first to come into office under the Norris amendment abolishing the "lame duck" session. Mr Roosevelt in 1932 was introduced by a "lame duck" session, or holdover of the old defeated Congress,

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Fish Strike Four-Fifths Over

Yellow Curbs Now $10 a Year

New England Starts Climbing

(Continued from Page 1)

they "couldn't see the yellow paint," is going to take care of the painting itself, will offset the cost by charging $10 a year for unloading permits. In the future the yellow will be kept bright and of one color. But with no property owners' parking allowed and a $10 license fee added on, there should not be so many of them.

Recovery

New England's Armor

When the depression began very welcome predictions were made about New England. It would ride out the storm, said a group of economists, better than any other section of the country. And recover more quickly. New England, they said, had more craftsmen, and less unskilled workers. Industries were mostly high value goods, necessities. New England had speculated less in the boom days.

Today came indications that these men were right. Increase in tax collections of these six states over last year, was much greater than elsewhere, the New England Council disclosed. The average increase for the country was 42 per cent; that for New England, 55 per cent.

Increased taxes reflect increased business, the Council said. New taxes were only of minor importance.

Second came figures on tax delinquency—even more significant. New England has a far smaller proportion of uncollected taxes than any other region. So much smaller, in fact, that where the nation's average delinquency is 21 per cent today, that for New England is but 9 per cent. And the nearest to this was a group of Southern states, with 13 per cent.

"One more proof of New England's resistance," the Council indicated.

Employment Service Grows

When Massachusetts founded its state employment agencies, it had New York and Great Britain in mind as models. The State would have a means of checking on its relief rolls. It would refuse to put a man on relief, as long as its agencies could find a job for him. There would be direct state coördination of available jobs, and unemployment.

Today, the Boston agency reported growth for itself and for employment—though it still is small. Some 840 persons were placed in October as compared with 500 the month before. Most went to PWA projects.

Not large enough are the placements to indicate any significant upturn in employment. But an upturn in the agency's work was certain. If the state system continues to grow rapidly, it was said, the day will come when its employment system will be joined to its relief organization. Then relief can be much more efficiently managed.

The Case of the Grand Juror

A file of 22 sober men marched into Judge Brewster's courtroom this morning. They are the new federal grand jurors for Massachusetts. They knew that the previous panel had been dismissed under trying circumstances. They knew that the previous foreman was under arrest, charged with accepting a bribe. Theirs was the duty of picking up threads of ERA investigation, where intrigue had tangled and broken them off.

Today, they began their task. And their first duty was expected to be cleaning the slate of the previous panel. George Anderson, the foreman under arrest, may be called at once before his successors. He faces either dismissal, or indictment for crime against the State.

In the offices of the District Attorney, the case against Anderson was rapidly coming to a head. Department of Justice investigators have followed out "other angles" of the alleged bribe. Prosecution will open almost any day, now.

Meanwhile, the public was forgetting the episode. What promised to be the first big inquiry into widespread charges of ERA graft, had fizzled out. The election had come and gone, and the issue today was not so important.

So the inquiry is expected to continue, with little further publicity. Said Judge Brewster to the new panel: "You will treat as a secret what goes on in the jury room." The Judge made no reference to past events. But the jury knows just what he meant by those words.

More Dole?

When the Federal Government first pumped relief money into Massachusetts, the money was granted outright. Then came the CWA program of last winter, when work relief was substituted for the dole. Since then only loans have been made by Washington.

Today came a recapitulation of these amounts, from the State Emergency Finance Board. Total grants last year, it said, were $10,400,000. Loans, coming mostly this year, totaled $26,300,000.

Big question today: Will the Federal Government go back to outright grants again? The cities and towns of Massachusetts have asked that this be done. The Administration seems about to turn them down.

Washington has reported almost complete agreement that work relief shall not revert to the dole again. No CWA program is expected, it was said. But the PWA will be vastly expanded for the coming winter, if present plans go through. And when it comes to handing out jobs, Congress was not expected to be loath.

A Meal on the Government

When an army of small marine insects set to work on the foundations of Boston's army pier, they scarcely expected that they were helping the unemployed. But they did their work well. The foundations furnished many a good meal for them, and are now much weakened. Repairs are needed, and quickly.

Result: One million of Uncle Sam's best dollars are coming to Boston, and into the pockets of unemployed, to buy the pier. So said the Maritime Association of the Chamber of Commerce, today.

The association did not urge any subsidy to these insects. Their destructive method of creating jobs, it said, could not be carried too far. Otherwise, men could be set tearing down buildings in order to rebuild them. But in this case, the insects got a good meal—and so will the unemployed. And the pier will be fixed. No complaint from anyone.

Newton

A City on the Air

Great goal of most charitable efforts is to keep operating and campaign expenses down, reach the greatest number of people possible. Thus today finds the city of Newton through its community chest, a group of 14 private organizations, starting a charitable campaign on the radio for an entire week, Nov. 7-14, from 7:30 to 8:30 p. m. daily over Station WMEX, Boston, in an effort to reach the hearts, and possibly the purses of every Newtonite with as little expense as possible.

At 7:10 tonight when the doors close at the High School auditorium in Newtonville a veritable parade of Newton talent will begin over the radio with speeches from Mayor Sinclair Weeks and prominent citizens down to various orchestral and vocal groups, juvenile organizations, women's clubs and prominent soloists resident in the city. Station WMEX, the revamped WLOE, located in Chelsea, with studios in the Hotel Manger, is considered to have suitable coverage in Newton with a reasonable charge for station time which fits into the Community Chest's economies.

The Newton Community chest has been operating for three years. The 14 members of the group assist in caring for Newton's aged and infirm, the unemployed, the poor and backward and conduct recreational, musical, vocational and guidance programs for the underprivileged children. Annually the chest has spent about 3½ per cent of total contributions for its own expenses. Average expenditure for community chest activities in the country is about 8 per cent. Proudly does Newton cite the fact that expenses this year will again be close to the traditional 3 per cent.

Exhibitions

Autumn Flower Show

High-vaulted Horticultural Hall today was a vast spread of blossoms, their perfume filling the vast building. The annual autumn flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was on for a four days run.

Most striking was the display of chrysanthemums, the largest ever shown in New England. They occupy the entire main hall. Beautiful wreaths and garlands contributed by the many garden clubs of the State are featured.

The hours of the exhibit are from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. week days and 12 m. to 10 p. m. Sunday, the closing day.

Boston Events

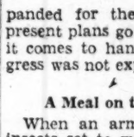
Tonight

Theaters

"ANYTHING GOES" (Colonial). Victor Moore, William Gaxton and Ethel Merman in new musical comedy by Cole Porter, P. G. Wodehouse and Guy Bolton. 8:30.

"SUCCESS STORY" (Majestic). Group Theatre Acting Company. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow 2:30.

"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS" (Hollis). Comedy based on bundling. 8:30.



Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"I Sell Anything." Pat O'Brien demonstrates sidewalk auctioneer technique. Fenway, 1, 3:18, 5:36, 7:54, 10:12. Paramount, 2 p. m., 1:44, 4:06, 6:26, 8:50. Also murder mystery, "Menace."

EXETER—"Charlie Chan in London." 2:20, 5:05, 7:50. Also "Chained."

FINE ARTS—"Power," from "Jew Suss." Shorts include "The Percussion Group," "Earthquakes," and "China Shop," colored cartoon. 1:30, 4:20, 6:45, 9:18.

KEITH'S—"The Richest Girl in the World," with Miriam Hopkins. 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06.

UPTOWN—"Cleopatra." 2:35, 6, 9:25. And "Charlie Chan's Courage."

UNIVERSITY—"Now and Forever," with Shirley Temple. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Ride-out."

BOSTON—"Gridiron Flash," with Eddie Quillan. Stage: "Gay Nineties Revue." 10:18 a. m., 1:18, 4:30, 7:22, 10:24.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Wings Over the Andes"; animal pictures; Ben Blue comedy; shorts and news reels. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

TREMONT—"It Happened One Night," and "Crime Doctor." Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11.

STATE—"The Merry Widow," with Maurice Chevalier and Jeannette MacDonald. 12:35, 2:30, 5:05, 7:20, 9:45.

ORPHEUM—Helen Hayes in "What Every Woman Knows." Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:55.

METROPOLITAN—"Marie Galante." Panama Canal threatened by sinister influences combatted by Spencer Tracy. "Wagner Impressions." overture. Vaudeville. "Dutch Mill," colored cartoon. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

MODERN AND SCOLLAY—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Modern, 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. with "Dude Ranger." Scollay, 12:18, 3:19, 6:20, 9:21, with vaudeville.

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Roxbury School Center. 8.

Other Events

BUSINESS GIRLS' FLYING CLUB—Meets at 93 Binney St. to discuss plans for winter work. 8.

ERA CIVIC THEATER—"David Garrick." South Boston High School Center. 8.

ERA MARIONETTES — West Roxbury Branch Library. 8.

FORD HALL FORUM PLAYERS—"Moral." three-act comedy by Ludwig Thoma, directed by Lilian Arnold. First of seven performances. The Barn, 36 Joy Street. 8:30.

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Bicknell Young, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, 12:15.

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM — John Gruber, pianist; Malcolm Holmes, violinist. 2:45.

New Movie Programs

UNIVERSITY—"The Case of the Howling Dog" and "The Cat's Paw."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The St. Louis Kid" and "Elmer Norton."

Other Events

MASSACHUSETTS INDIAN ASSOCIATION — Black Hawk, field chief of the Powhatan Confederacy of Indians, speaks on "The Indian, Primitive and Present," and with his family gives a Peace Dance. Mary Norton Hall, Old South Church, Copley Square. 2:45.

ERA COMMUNITY CHORUS—North End group. William Blackstone School Center, Blossom Street. 8.

ERA COMMUNITY CHORUS — Roxbury group. Fellowes Athenaum, 46 Millmont Street. 8.

FRESCO TECHNIQUE—Lecture and demonstration by Lewis Rubenstein. Fogg Art Museum. 5.

CITY CLUB—Arthur Dare Whiteside, guest speaker at luncheon. Subject: "Industry and the NRA." 12:30.

MORGAN MEMORIAL BAZAAR—For benefit of day nursery. Luncheon, noon. Chicken dinner, 6. Concert, 8:15.

New England Hears Plea of Mansfield For Port of Boston

For decades, the glory of Yankee shipping out of Boston has been fading. Initiative declined, as merchants' sons stayed home and clipped their coupons. But even more, the star of New York rose as a rival port. It offered larger volume of trade, faster ships, more regular schedules, better piers. Commerce drained from New England to the southward. And then, to cap the climax, railroads began to discriminate against Boston.

Today Mayor Mansfield stepped to a microphone and told New England how to restore its former glory. "To begin with," he said, "the railroad discrimination should be stopped from Washington.

"Here is the trouble," he said. "For a western exporter, the steamship rate from Boston is just the same as from New York. But the railroad rate to Boston is nigher. Naturally he ships from New York."

Some years ago, the Mayor said, the difference was equalized by making the steamship rate out of Boston lower. That compensated for the longer railroad haul. And then each port stood on its own feet.

Then, he said, it was decided to make the water rate equal from both ports.

"So, obviously, the railroad rate ought to be likewise made equal. As it is now, Boston is subject to unfair disadvantage."

As one possibility, the Mayor suggested combining the control of water and land commerce under the Interstate Commerce Commission. Then rates could be adjusted so as to make equal rates for both ports.

"Then, Boston can get more ships to call here, go after more New England trade, attract more trade from the West."

Farmer-Labor Move Fails

BERLIN, N. H., Nov. 7 (AP)—The Farmer-Labor Party's initial attempt to win seats in the State Legislature in New Hampshire went down to defeat in the election yesterday. The State's first political organization of its type failed even to come close to winning one of Berlin's 16 seats in the House.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	"Moods in Song"..	Education talk.....	Adventure sketch..
5:15	"Skipper Jim".....	Tom Mix, sketch..	Pirate story.....	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Musical drama.....	"Jack Armstrong"..	"Melody Mart".....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club.....	Adventure sketch..	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	"Air Adventures"....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	NBC vocalist.....	sketches; music..	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	soloists; orchestra	"The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Tom, Dick & Harry	network sketch..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Salute program...	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Plantation Echoes....	Gene and Glenn...	"Just Plain Bill"..	Local dance music.
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch...	Popular vocal.....	Bede Best.....	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Dangerous Paradise..	Political speakers.	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	"Revenge Is Neat,"	Mary Pickford and	Melody Sweethearts	ERA Civic Orches-
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	stock company...	Edwin C. Hill.....	tra concert.....
8:30	Don Humbert; strings	Popular soloists &	Everett Marshall;	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Vocalist; pianists....	orchestra	soloist; orchestra.	dramatic sketch..
9:00	"20,000 Years in	Town Hall To-	Nino Martini;	Local dance music.
9:15	Sing," sketch.....	night; Fred Allen;	chorus; orchestra.	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	John McCormack,	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Local dance music.
9:45	Irish tenor.....	and orchestra....	Gracie"; orch....	News Service.....
10:00	Dennis King; orch....	Guy Lombardo's	Relay to and from	Herb Marsh and
10:15	Madame Sylvia.....	Orch.; Pat Barnes	Little America....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Sammy Liner and his	Floyd Gibbons.....	Local dance music.	Soloists; chorus;
10:45	dance orchestra.....	Hawaiian Orch....	Musical Rhymester	concert orchestra
11:00	Reports; speaker.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Leon Belasco & his
11:15	Local dance music..	Voice of Romance.	Local dance music.	orchestra.....
11:30	"Dead Men Prowl,"	Jolly Coburn and	Ozzie Nelson and	Will Alexander &
11:45	dramatic sketch.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WEEI, Pedro Via and his tango orchestra.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, NBC Music Guild: voice, cello and piano recital.
2:00 WEEI, "Stones of History"; NBC dramatic sketch.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: music program.
3:00 WBZ, Meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters; speech; music.
3:00 WAAB, "Classical Album"; half hour of classical recordings.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; concert orchestra.
4:30 WNAC, "The Walls of Jericho," Sir Charles Marston, archæologist.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WNAC, "Financing Our Schools," John F. Scully, superintendent, Brockton.
5:30 WEEI, "Little Women," dramatic sketch based on Louisa May Alcott story.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, "Continental Nights," Russian artist group.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour: Ricardo Cortez in sketch; Dudley Chambers's Chorus of 80 Voices; Three Cheers, male trio; Connecticut Yankees.
8:15 WNAC, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano team.
8:30 WNAC, Forum of Liberty: Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, speaker; Edwin C. Hill; Fulton Oursler; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the old West.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat: Frank McIntyre; soloists; skits; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; Annette Hanshaw; Casa Loma Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Musical Keys": narrator; organist; pianist; vocal sextet.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: "Continental Nights," with Yvonne Gall, soloist; Gregory Golubeff, mandolinist; soloists.
10:00 WNAC, Forty-Five Minutes in Hollywood: soloists; sketch; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, "Public Ownership—Its Possibilities and Limitations," Henry I. Harriman and Harry W. Laidler, speakers.

Songs of Democratic Victory Resound in Boston's Streets

It was a rousing, back-slapping election climax.

A widely cheering tide of the state Democracy surged through the streets of Boston, led by a seventh wave of jubilant Curley admirers who stormed the party fortress in the musty chambers and tarnished salons of old Young's Hotel.

For those who didn't care to breast the intown gale of hilarious celebrations, radio networks brought blow-by-blow accounts to the hearthside. Exceeded only by the excitement engendered by the counting of the ballots was that which a local radio rivalry brought to those who remained at home.

Radio versus the newspaper was the issue fought on the ethereal line of squeals and static, as announcers for the rival radio news hookups hurled hot challenges, and offered huge side wagers on the relative merits of their news gathering facilities, between breathless gasps of figures on the mounting statewide count.

It was a heartening finish for those who backed James M. Curley. Always the Democratic standard bearer remained out front. The Curley lead in the early count left little doubt among the rank and file as to who would hang his hat under the Bulfinch dome for the next two years. For the early returns were from the rural areas, reputed stronghold of the Republican candidates.

As early as 10 o'clock, Mr. Curley was assuring a jubilant assemblage that he would give an honest, efficient administration. With scarcely 100 election precincts heard from, radio announcers were broadcasting the early margin for "Governor-elect Curley" over his Republican rival.

In the Bacon headquarters on Beacon Hill, Republican campaign managers went into a huddle with paper and pencil and at 10 o'clock emerged with a forecast giving Lieut.-Governor Bacon the victory by at least 10,000 votes. "It's a cinch," Mr. Bacon assured the waiting crowd.

The gathering at Young's whiled away the last hours of election day with brass bands and songs. Still the ballots rolled in, and the Curley crowd evidenced its delight to the tune of "Tammany" and "Happy Days Are Here Again."

Finally Mr. Curley appeared before the crowd in Young's lobby. The chandeliers fairly shimmered with the tumult that hailed the victorious candidate. The Governor-elect made a fine little speech. He thanked folks by name, reiterated his high aspirations for public service, introduced his daughter Mary, dabbed a handkerchief to clear the mist in his eyes, and went home with a broad wave of his derby and the victor's smile.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Possibly a shower late this afternoon or early tonight; fair late tonight and Thursday; cooler Thursday; moderate westerly winds.

All New England States: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; probably light rain tonight; slightly colder Thursday.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds shifting to northwest at times over south portion and mostly overcast weather; probably light rain tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	52	New Orleans.	62	72
Bermuda	68	72	New York ..	44	54
Chicago	48	56	Norfolk, Va..	44	60
Denver	50	78	Philadelphia.	48	56
Helena, Mont.	46	66	St Louis	54	74
Jacksonville..	48	70	St. Paul	42	70
Kansas City..	44	76	San Francisco	58	76
Los Angeles..	62	86	Washington..	42	58
Miami, Fla...	60	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Nov. 6.
B—Maximum, Nov. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 11:20 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Thursday, 11:30 p. m.; height, 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:01 p. m.

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New Deal Swing Evident in Most Of New England

Secretary of State Cook Only G. O. P. Winner in Massachusetts

Governors

Charles M. Smith, R., of Vermont.
H. Styles Bridges, R., of New Hampshire.
Wilbur L. Cross, D., of Connecticut.

Senators

Warren R. Austin, R., of Vermont.
Francis T. Maloney, D., of Connecticut.
Peter C. Gerry, D., of Rhode Island.

Like Massachusetts, New England generally has indorsed the New Deal.

Following the lead of Maine, each of the remaining five Yankee states that went to the polls yesterday revealed strong support for President Roosevelt's policies — Democratic victories of one kind or another marking returns from every state save Vermont.

While in Massachusetts the victory was particularly decisive for Gov.-Elect James M. Curley, it was U. S. Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat, who led the ticket. He was returned to his seat on Capitol Hill on the wings of a 300,000-plus majority, over his Republican opponent, Robert M. Washburn, former state legislator.

Early Leads Cut Down

Early this morning the reports coming from the party statisticians claimed practically the whole of the remainder of the ticket for the Democrats except in the case of Frederic W. Cook, candidate for re-election as Secretary of State, who was running well ahead of his Republican colleagues. The early returns amassed for the Republicans in the smaller towns are being cut down tremendously by the city returns.

From New Hampshire returns it is possible to learn that a Republican will continue to hold sway in the gubernatorial throne room in Concord, that one Democrat and a Republican will go back to the House of Representatives in Washington, but for the first time in New Hampshire's political life a Democratic executive council comes into power.

It was one of the hottest contests held in the state, the contest having been fought on the issues of federal relief policy and state economy, as in Massachusetts. The successful candidate for governor is H. Styles Bridges, member of the state public service committee. He defeated John J. Sullivan, a Manchester attorney. Representative William N. Rogers (D), of Wakefield, and Charles W. Tobey (R) were the two men returned to Washington.

Governor Cross Reëlected

Connecticut, normally a strong Republican State, swayed emphatically to the left in yesterday's voting, and political honors were showered on Democratic heads, with but a few Republicans returned to office. The ticket was led by Francis T. Maloney, ardent Democratic supporter of New Deal policies, who in winning the senatorial seat from Frederick C. Walcott, Republican, drew the highest vote of any name on the ballot.

For the third consecutive time Democratic Wilbur L. Cross was returned to the governorship of the State with some 10,000 plurality over State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn, Republican candidate.

Full Slate in Rhode Island

The election was marked by many close contests. By a narrow margin Charles M. Bakewell (R.) was defeated for Congressman-at-Large by William M. Citron. The Democrats won three of the five district congressional seats, the two remaining seats being retained by previous Republican incumbents.

Rhode Island's vote was overwhelmingly in favor of Franklin D. Roosevelt's policies. The tight little State, long noted for its independence of thought, went about it in a business-like way and reelected to the Governorship Theodore Francis Green, and the full slate of Democratic state officials, while defeating Felix Hebert, Republican Senator, and presenting Peter G. Gerry, Providence publisher, with a ticket to Washington. It also returned to Washington the State's only two Congressmen, Francis B. Condon and John M. O'Connell, both Democrats.

Vermont, alone of the New England states, remained faithful to old tradition, and while faced by strong opposition, succeeded in maintaining Republican ascendancy, which has been the custom since pre-Civil War days. By a narrow margin of less than 4000 votes, United States Senator Warren R. Austin, anathema to the Administration, was returned to the banks of the Potomac.

When the last small town was in, Mr. Austin's victory over Fred C. Martin, his Democratic opponent, stood 67,278 to 63,546.

Other Republican candidates traveled smoother paths and Vermont's lone Representative in the national Congress, Charles A. Plumley, Republican, found himself reëlected over Carroll E. Jenkins, Democrat, by the comfortable figures —73,530 to 54,952.

By a somewhat similar tally, Lieut.-Gov. Charles M. Smith, Republican, won the Governor's chair from James P. Leamy, Democrat, 73,618 to 54,189.

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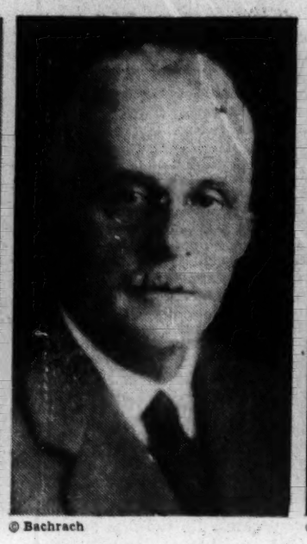
STAMFORD, CONN.

A.C. or D.C.

Democrats and Republicans Divide Election Honors in New England

By Lillian E. Bixby

Warren R. Austin (R)
Reëlected Senator in Vermont



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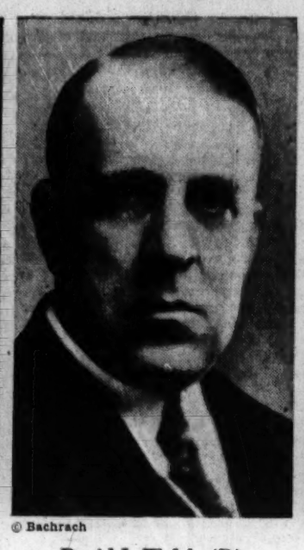
Wilbur L. Cross (D)
Reëlected Governor of Connecticut



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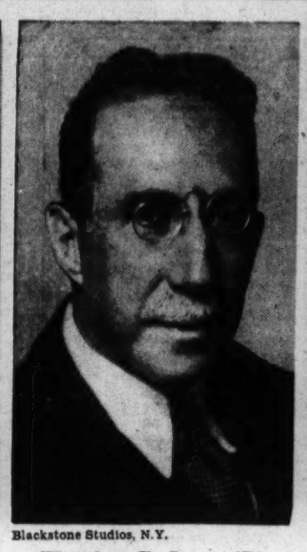
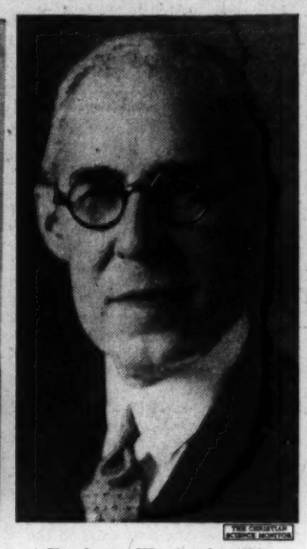
David I. Walsh (D)
Reëlected Senator in Massachusetts



Blackstone Studios, N.Y.

Theodore F. Green (D)
Reëlected Governor of Rhode Island



Frederic W. Cook (R)
Reëlected Secretary of State in Massachusetts

Latest Tabulation On New Congress

By the Associated Press

Senate

RETURNS on the 35 seats in the United States Senate, compiled to 8:45 a. m., eastern time, showed:

Democrats elected, 19; holdovers, 43; total, 62.

Republicans elected, 3; holdovers, 18; total, 21.

Farmer-Laborite elected, 1; holdover, 0; total, 1.

Progressive elected, 1; holdover, 0; total, 1.

Seats still in doubt, 11.

Democrats leading, 8; Republicans, 3.

Necessary for a majority, 49.

House

Returns on the 435 seats in the new House of Representatives, compiled to 2:45 p. m., eastern time, showed:

Democrats elected, 263; present Congress, 309; (vacancies, 5).

Republicans elected, 85; present Congress, 114; (vacancies, 2).

Farmer-Laborite elected, 2; present Congress, 5.

Progressives elected, 3; present Congress, none.

Seats still in doubt, 82.

Necessary for a majority, 218.

Legalized Betting Appears Winner In Election Vote

Counties Have Right to Accept or Reject This Form of Gambling

Voting on the referendums in Massachusetts appears to point toward legalized betting on horse and dog racing. Each county has the right to accept or reject this form of gambling. Returns from six of the counties, however, indicate that the gamblers are in the ascendency.

The following table indicates the sentiment:

	Horses		Dogs	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Hampshire	10,738	6,010	9,110	6,879
Barnstable	5,854	3,406	4,175	3,151
Berkshire	20,575	8,444	15,969	9,619
Nantucket	546	231	411	274
Dukes	695	532	538	611
Franklin	8,238	4,858	6,075	5,773

Returns on the other referendums are slow in coming in, although in 80 Boston precincts there is reported a 25,000 majority in favor of complete liquor license.

No returns are available as yet on the steel trap amendment.

Curley and Walsh Win in Massachusetts

(Continued from Page 1)

by a mysterious amassing of unexpected support.

He was not looked upon with especial favor by his running mate, Senator Walsh, strong man in Massachusetts Democracy. He failed to obtain the approbation of the retiring Democratic Governor Ely. He was generously cut by many of the Democratic regulars. He was viewed with something akin to horror by the conservative element in both parties.

Yet, largely out of the mazes of the larger towns and cities, more mildly from some of the rural places—voters came to the polling places by thousands to register their protest against existing conditions and in favor of the change classified as the New Deal which Mr. Curley had so persistently supported.

And Mr. Curley remained loyal to his electioneering creed even in the moment of victory. When the returns showed incontestably that he was elected by a safe majority, he stepped to the microphone in a downtown newspaper office and in a solemn voice reiterated his preëlection promise that during his sway in the State House no man, woman or child in the Commonwealth should go cold or hungry.

From campaign headquarters at Young's Hotel, his announcements took on a more official tinge. Here is what Governor-elect Curley told the people of the Commonwealth:

"The result of the election was most gratifying, and yet was not unanticipated. The necessity for a change in the economic structure of the nation so that the unemployed of America might be transferred from welfare rolls to payrolls was apparently as greatly desired by Republicans as by Democrats, and as a consequence an appeal for support upon partisan lines or a campaign of personalities was regarded by forward-looking women and men as an insult to their intelligence.

Appreciates Responsibilities

"I appreciate the responsibilities that will devolve upon me as Governor, and with God's guidance I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office in conformity with the best traditions of the Commonwealth.

"I am deeply appreciative of the great army of women and men who have labored unceasingly and unselfishly in my behalf, and to them I extend my sincere thanks. I recognize it is not a personal victory for me, rather is it a victory for the programs and policies by our great leader, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Massachusetts has ever been in the forefront in every movement for the betterment of mankind and our common country, and I am confident that the action of Massachusetts will serve as an incentive for similar action in other states in the Union to the end that a united America will be found supporting President Roosevelt in his efforts to speed up his recovery program, and end the industrial warfare that has been waged in America all too long."

Highlights of Election

A prophet without honor in his own bailiwick was Gov. Joseph B. Ely. His ward in Westfield went for Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, 693 to 505 over Governor-elect Curley.

On Jan. 1 Mr. Curley will become Massachusetts' thirteenth Democratic Governor, seventh since the Civil War.

The Democratic tide swept Mr. Bacon aside with his fighting boots on. But at the wee small hour of 2:30 o'clock this morning, the Republican standard-bearer struck the tattered emblem of the G. O. P., and went to bed.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, comfortably Republican, yielded a flock of seats to Democrats. However, Northampton, steeped in Coolidge memories, gave Edwin L. Olander, Republican, James H. O'Dea's Democratic seat.

Even more stubborn was Frederick Butler, the Bacon bandmaster. At 3:15 by the mellowed timepiece in the Christopher Wren spire in Park Street, Mr. Butler was saying: "The election is very close One fourth of 1 per cent either way will carry the election." Then came a volley of Boston ballots and Mr Butler grabbed his hat and bolted the Bacon headquarters.

Miss Katharine V. Parker, Lancaster Republican, is the Ninth Worcester District's election-day gift to the Massachusetts Senate. She has been a busy worker in the Women's Republican Club. Herbert Parker, former Attorney-General of Massachusetts, is her father.

Two islands off the coast of Massachusetts have different views about gambling. Duke's County, which includes Martha's Vineyard, favored legalized betting on horses, but turned thumbs down on dog racing. Seaward from Martha's Vineyard, however, the lid was taken off entirely. The Island of Nantucket, where once a certain amount of gambling was indulged in regarding the return of whalers, voted to allow betting on both horse and dog races. One voter remarked that after losing the whaler the natives are now taking up the bark.

Curley to Find 69 Plums Waiting His Distribution

Police Head and Finance Commissioner Among Jobs to Fill

Gov.-elect James M. Curley will find a harvest of 69 political plums awaiting his distribution at the State House during the next two years.

Among the vacancies he must fill by appointment as chief executive of the Commonwealth are the offices of Boston Police Commissioner, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, State Comptroller, commissioners of correction, education, insurance, mental diseases, public safety, public welfare, chairman of the Alcoholic Beverage Commission, and two members of the Public Utilities Commission.

There are a host of minor offices to be alloted such as memberships on the industrial-accident board, State Board of Registration, the Alcoholic Beverage Commission, and State Finance Commissions operating in Lowell and Fall River.

The offices of Arthur Lyman, commissioner of correction and Paul E. Kirk, public safety commissioner, both appointees of Governor Ely, are said to be in jeopardy, although these men were only recently installed in office to serve out the unexpired terms of their predecessors. Next year marks the end of the term of Merton L. Brown, insurance commissioner.

The term of Joseph Leonard, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, expires in Mr. Curley's first year as Governor. Mr. Leonard succeeded Frank A. Goodwin, who is said to have helped Mr. Curley win by running for Governor.

Democrats Gain Surplus of Control In Next Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

but the Republicans of the Senate who were beaten at the polls yesterday will never legislate as a body again.

Reports coming from Nebraska indicate that another Norris innovation, the unicameral Legislature, or single house law-making body, was accepted by the electorate of the State in a referendum.

Replacing the opponents and critics of the Administration in the Senate in most instances are strong supporters of the "New Deal." This raises one of the most difficult problems of the new Congress. Recent indications have shown a shift in Roosevelt policy. A newer "New Deal" appears to have been born. The question arises of how far Mr. Roosevelt can swing this new top-heavy Legislature to his revised plans.

Congressmen-Elect

1. Allen T. Treadway, Stockbridge (R).
2. William F. Granfield, Springfield (D).
3. Frank H. Foss, Fitchburg (R).
4. Pehr G. Holmes, Worcester (R).
5. Edith Nourse Rogers, Lowell (R).
6. *A. Piatt Andrew, Gloucester (R).
7. William P. Connery Jr., Lynn (D).
8. Arthur D. Healey, Somerville (D).
9. Richard M. Russell, Cambridge (D).
10. *George H. Tinkham, Boston (D-R).
11. *John P. Higgins, Boston (D).
12. John W. McCormack, Boston (D).
13. Richard B. Wigglesworth, Milton (R).
14. Joseph W. Martin Jr., North Attleboro (R).
15. Charles L. Gifford, Barnstable (R).

*Unopposed.

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Suede in formal mood . . . stitching for smart contrast . . . cut-out . . . a decorative bow-knot for interest . . . becoming step-in type . . . for your Fall gowns. $7.65

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If your grocer hasn't Prudence Corned Beef Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf with *gravy*. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

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BEEF STEW . . . LAMB STEW . . . BEEF LOAF

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Amount to be delivered:
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( ) heavy ( ) light

Your Hood milk man will deliver Butter and Cottage Cheese on order

Name.....
Street.....
City.....

New Deal Is Consolidated by Democratic Landslide

Merriam Wins Over Sinclair In California

(Continued from Page 1)

attitude of big business and finance, for example, toward industrial recovery.

Voice Will Be Heard

Their voice is a very effective one; for several months the President has been listening to it, in almost daily conferences at the White House.

He is as disturbed as most men are at the vast and ultimately unsupportable burden of relief expenditures; he knows that private business must take up the load through reëmployment. For this reason, landslide or no landslide, he has given indications that he must keep in the middle of the road.

Passing hours served chiefly to increase the Democratic majorities. Certain Democratic gains of Senate seats seem assured in Connecticut, Indiana, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, West Virginia.

Trends toward Democratic victory were almost equally unmistakable in Maryland, New Mexico, and Pennsylvania. The likelihood, therefore, was for a Democratic majority of 70 members in the new Senate, six votes over the two-thirds majority which the party now holds for the first time.

Where Importance Lies

Basic importance of these figures lies in the rule-making, treaty-ratifying, and generally dominant position of a two-thirds majority in the Senate. Moreover, Senators are elected for six-year-terms, and the candidates to stand in 1936 come mostly from extreme southern states.

Thus, with the start furnished in the initial Roosevelt in 1932, of 27 Democratic Senators, and with an additional 27 probably elected this time, and with 12 Senators from solid southern states in 1936, the prospects for a two-thirds majority until 1938, and a powerful majority until 1940, are unmistakable.

In the House, it seems evident that the present Democratic majority of 309 members will not only be held, but increased. Already 221 Democrats are elected, and among them there are gains of 14 seats. The Republicans have taken 62 seats, including a gain of eight seats. The trend is emphatically toward a two-thirds Democratic group here as well, and in the lower chamber rule-making power is even more important.

Guffey Rides the Tide

The most significant senatorial contest is definitely the powerful lead held by Joseph F. Guffey, the political strategist from Pittsburgh. For long years this Scotch-Irish descendant of early settlers in western Pennsylvania has guided the Democratic Party in his State, but never until 1934 has he consented to run for office himself. It was too dangerous.

This year he estimated the strength of the undertow, and plunged in. The event seems to have proved him right.

Mr. Guffey replaces the most distinguished leader of conservative forces in the Senate.

David Aiken Reed has had an outstanding career in the upper chamber, and perhaps his greatest achievement was as a member of President Hoover's delegation to the London Naval Conference.

Negotiated Secret Treaty

There he personally negotiated the American-Japanese agreement with Ambassador Tsuneo Matsudaira, which was probably the most difficult in the entire conference. It was done in extreme secrecy, over weeks of daily meetings, and it testified to the Senator's diplomatic skill.

Should a Republican President return to the White House before Senator Reed himself comes back to the Capitol, he is likely to take a high diplomatic post.

Senator Reed's apparent defeat also seems to dispose of him as a potential presidential candidate. In ability, he stood out as first-rate timber, but he had the disqualification of affiliation with great industrial and banking groups, notably Andrew W. Mellon's vast aluminum combine. Had opinion turned back toward conservatism, however, Senator Reed stood head and shoulders above most of his colleagues in the presidential forest.

Curley Rides New-Deal Pony

Of Mr. Guffey, as of several other evidently successful Democrats, the most that can be said is that they have successfully ridden a political tide.

In Massachusetts, James M. Curley is notable chiefly as a vote-getter, at which he is supremely successful. His services to President Roosevelt, in opposition to the hostile Walsh-Ely group, won him Administration gratitude, and he was offered two diplomatic posts, one of which he declined and one of which is said to have declined him.

But he deliberately chose to eschew diplomacy, and has spent the last two years at building political fences which yesterday were shown to be strong and high.

In Ohio, the victorious ex-Governor A. Victor Donahey, is of a very similar type. He was not favored by the Administration in the primaries, but his expressed loyalty to the New Deal has been fervent none the less.

Got Down to the People

"Honest Vic" is known for his common touch, and there was no hint of the highbrow in the campaign which swept him to victory over the dignified and scholarly Senator Simeon D. Fess. This veteran leader of G. O. P. forces saw defeat coming weeks ago; confessed it.

But he made a gallant fight, and is now apparently entering political retirement. It is not unlikely that he may resume the academic career which—as president of Antioch College—he relinquished for politics.

Missouri Victory Expected

The Missouri Democratic victory was also fully forecast. Judge Harry S. Truman had the backing of the Kansas City and State machine, under the able charge of "Boss Tom" Pendergast.

He defeated strong opposition in the primaries, and had no trouble at all against Senator Roscoe D. Patterson, whose attacks on the New Deal were among the most vitriolic of any in the nation.

Judge Truman is not known beyond his local bench, and he is likely to be sometimes at loggerheads with his brother Senator, Bennett Champ Clark, who has frequently fought the Pendergast machine. Even last-minute indictments at Kansas City failed to stop this machine's voting strength yesterday, but it was undoubtedly aided by long-established Democratic support in St. Louis, where there is considerable enthusiasm for President Roosevelt and the liberal tinge of the New Deal.

Minton Upsets Indiana

The Indiana victory of the aggressive young Sherman Minton is one of the most noteworthy on the national scene. His opponent, Senator Arthur S. Robinson, had more bloc support than almost any man in Congress.

He is a dry, and this meant votes in Indiana. He is a stout defender of the American Legion, with national headquarters in Indianapolis, and of immediate payment of the bonus. He was also a favored candidate of many so-called "patriotic societies," and in Congress held some of the most anti-foreign views of any member. His attacks on President Hoover's policies were sharp, solely on the point of internationalism.

In addition, the state administration of Gov. Paul V. McNutt has become increasingly unpopular with Hoosiers, and Senator Robinson made his chief attack on Sherman Minton as a "tool of the McNutt machine." And there was the Dillinger wooden-gun issue. Senator Robinson charged that the sensational escape of this outlaw was due to slackness of the McNutt Administration.

Heads-Up Campaign Wins

Against such a galaxy of vote-getting appeals, it seems that the New Deal was enough. Mr. Minton conducted a heads-up campaign, was an attractive man on the platform and over the radio. And apparently the Federal Government's success in capturing Dillinger outweighed the State's failure to keep him.

If in any state the victory can be attributed to President Roosevelt and national issues, it can in Indiana, observers feel, because most of the local issues seemed to be anti-Democratic.

Down in West Virginia, a not dissimilar candidate, 29-year-old Rush D. Holt, stumped the State's coal-mining districts in the cause of reform. His youthful fire was scarcely matched in any other successful national candidate, and it was sufficient to down Senator Henry D. Hatfield, the well-liked surgeon from Huntington.

Holt is Under Age

The Republican incumbent sat on the extreme right wing of his party's alignment, and as chairman of the Senatorial Campaign Committee issued many of the more violent Washington attacks against the New Deal. He was in exposed position in a state where labor troubles are often around the corner.

But Senator-Elect Holt's troubles begin. It is all the fault of the calendar, which indisputably shows him to possess only 29 years—one less than the constitutional minimum. This bothers Rush Holt not at all.

"They'll seat me," he says, "didn't they seat Henry Clay when he was under age? It's a matter of courtesy."

And considering that the Senate majority is of Mr. Holt's own party, he is probably right.

He is a country boy, green in politics until he was elected to the Legislature at the age of 25, but this year he had political astuteness enough to advocate old-age pensions, labor legislation, veterans' legislation, state development of water power, and greater regulation of utilities.

Moore's Victory a Tribute

The New Jersey victory of Gov. A. Harry Moore for Senator Hamilton F. Kean's seat in the upper chamber is a tribute to a successful state executive, for his running mate William Dill is behind Harold G. Hoffman, the Republican candidate.

The defeat of Senator Kean marks a stage in the career of a political dynasty that has lasted two generations. That Governor Moore was able to overcome the large Republican vote in the suburban communities adjoining New York makes his success remarkable, combined with the fact that New Jersey elected a Republican Senator, W. Warren Barbour, in the Roosevelt landslide of 1932.

But Governor Moore's prestige is high, he has been in the public eye continuously throughout his term, particularly in the Lindbergh kidnaper search, and he made a candidate far ahead of his ticket.

High Tide in Connecticut

In New York's other neighbor, Connecticut, the Democratic tide ran high. The senatorial contest was between a typical "Old Dealer" and a typical Democrat. Senator Frederic C. Walcott was on the right wing in Congress, and he campaigned steadfastly in opposition.

Senator-Elect Francis T. Maloney—another younger man of 40 years—campaigned on his record as a faithful Roosevelt supporter, and any industrialist Republican strength which Connecticut has was not enough to overbalance the votes of the working population. Senator-Elect Maloney, as Mayor of Meriden, devised a plan very similar to the PWA, and hence came to the electors with special qualifications as a dispenser of funds.

The new Senator used to play as a boy near the estate of the distinguished late Senator Orville H. Platt—he of the Platt Amendment—and is said to have aimed at the Senate ever since.

Cross Success an Omen

Success of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, the first Democrat ever to win a third term in the chair at Hartford, has a bearing on the old Republican machine of J. Henry Roraback, which this year nominated Hugh M. Alcorn, known as a liberal and opponent of the machine. Mr. Alcorn ran strongly, but Governor Cross, the retired dean of the Yale graduate school, forged ahead in later returns. His was one of the more doubtful fights.

In Rhode Island one of this year's paradoxes was well shown. Running for the New Deal was a veteran senator, Peter Goelet Gerry, of a family almost as famed socially as the Roosevelts and the Astors.

Paradox in Rhode Island

Against him, on the conservative side, was the French-Canadian self-made man, Senator Felix Hebert. The Democratic Gov. Theodore Francis Green had seriously alienated labor during the cotton textile strike.

The French-Canadian population, very strong in the tiniest State, supported Senator Hebert. Despite all this combination of unfavorable factors, former Senator Gerry of Newport won handily and Governor Green was returned. Which indicates to interpreters the fact that new-deal strength was almost irresistible, however indiscriminating.

In Tennessee, where a Fusion movement was regarded as threatening to the regular Democratic candidates, Senators Kenneth McKellar and Nathan L. Bachman, the solid South reasserted itself and swept them handily into office. Victory was complete.

G. O. P. Refuses to Stay Licked

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—"When you're licked, you're licked, but you don't have to stay licked," said Henry P. Fletcher, Republican national chairman, in a terse statement on the returns.

Other Republican leaders were equally taciturn. Privately, too, they had little tangible and nothing encouraging to point out. They believe that reaction to present policies is inevitable, and that it may come sooner rather than later. They know that swing-backs always take place, and they have the Harding "return to normalcy" period to console them, after the sweeping reforms of the Wilson Administration and its apparent popularity as a war-time Government.

But when the tide will turn, no leader prophesies. Republicans are particularly disturbed at the Senate landslide, since it always takes two presidential terms to counterbalance the six-year periods that senators hold office.

Moreover, so flat is the Republican Party left, with left-wing insurgents holding equal strength within its own ranks, that the more cautious leaders fear a further break-away toward an independent third party. And, generally speaking, they agree that if old party lineups are restored by 1940, the G. O. P. will have done well.

Plurality of Guffey Passes 100,000 Mark

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7 (AP)—Pennsylvania's manifestation of New Deal popularity became increasingly evident today as further returns boosted the plurality of Joseph F. Guffey over the veteran Republican Senator David A. Reed in the Senatorial race.

Mr. Guffey's margin of victory went beyond 100,000, while his running mate, George H. Earle, candidate for Governor, increased his lead to 46,660 over William A. Schnader, Republican. A total of 7269 districts had reported out of the State's 7957.

Mr. Guffey's Allegheny County plurality was 84,423. He and Mr. Reed live in the same voting precinct of that county. In the Democratic sweep, Philadelphia's solid Republican delegation in Congress was broken, the Democrats winning three of the seven seats. Mr. Louis T. McFadden, who served 20 years in the House and made three efforts to impeach President Hoover, was defeated.

Library to Give Advice

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Readers who patronize the public libraries in Queens are to have a new educational service placed at their disposal with the opening this week of an advisory department on the lines of similar work that has been carried on at the New York Public Library for several years. Miss Grace O. Kelley will head the new service.

Democrats Carry Both N. Y. Houses In Vote Landslide

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Another complete shakeup of the Republican Party in New York is today seen as imminent following the biggest off-year Democratic landslide in the history of the State and which swept Gov. Herbert H. Lehman back into office by a plurality placed at 832,154 at noon today and showing signs of approximating, 1,000,000 votes when the complete returns are in. This gives him a three-to-one lead over his Republican opponent, Robert Moses, and exceeds even that of the lush Democratic year of 1932, when the New York Governor led his opponent by 847,000 votes.

The Democrats also captured both branches of the State Legislature, reëlected United States Senator Royal S. Copeland, two Representatives-at-large, Mrs. Caroline O'Day and Matthew J. Merritt, and the entire state ticket. They are in complete control of the Empire State government for the first time since 1913.

Preliminary Polls Refuted

The returns are seen as complete vindication of the New Deal by President Roosevelt's home state and to refute the accuracy of statewide and nation-wide private and organization polls which purported to show that the Roosevelt Administration was losing favor.

The Democratic landslide here enabled Tammany Hall to snatch the New York City comptrollership away from the Fusion mayoralty of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and to elect Frank J. Taylor over Joseph D. McGoldrick, by the narrow margin of 13,855 votes. This reduces the Fusion majority on the Board of Estimate from 12 to 9 of the 16 votes in this body, with Aldermanic President Bernard F. Deutsch holding the balance of power. Mr. Deutsch is a stanch Fusionist, however, and his frequent disagreements with Mayor LaGuardia have never involved basic reform policies.

In losing control of the Legislature, the Republicans will, of course, lose the important Speakership post, long held by Joseph A. McGinnies, Assemblyman from Chautauqua, who, along with State Senator George R. Fearon of Syracuse, president pro tem of the upper house, must relinquish his gavel when the new Assembly organizes in January. Both are representative of the conservative faction now in control of the party which planned a campaign to cut Governor Lehman's majority down to a few hundred thousand, hold control of the Assembly and gain a majority in the Senate.

Women for State Senate

Another feature of the legislative situation was the election of Mrs. Rhoda Fox Graves to the State Senate seat held by Warren T. Thayer of Chautauqua who resigned under charges growing out of his relations with public utility interests. Mrs. Graves, one-time member of the Assembly, is the first woman to occupy a seat in the Upper House in Albany.

Incomplete returns give the Democrats 77 Senate seats, as compared with 73 for the Republicans, while in the Assembly the ratio is 30 Democrats to 20 Republicans. In New York City the Democratic sweep replaced 10 of the 12 Fusion-Republicans who saved the Assembly for the party in the city reform campaign a year ago. The city will have only two Republican representatives in the 1935 Legislature—Senator Joseph Clark Baldwin 3d and Assemblyman Herbert Brownell Jr.

Farmer-Laborites Appear Winners In Minnesota Vote

Olsen and Shipstead Leading Candidates of the Old Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 7—Early returns indicated that the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota had elected its Governor, Floyd B. Olson, for a third term yesterday, and also sent its Senator, Henrik Shipstead, back to Washington for the third time.

The struggle for the state administration this year came its closest to a lineup between radicals and conservatives. Effort was made early in the campaign to unite the Republican and Democratic parties on a single ticket, but failed.

Fashioning plans for a "coöperative commonwealth," the Farmer-Labor Party came before the State asking a "system where all the natural resources, machinery of production, transportation and communication shall be owned by the Government."

It thus thrust public ownership forward to an extent which aroused the severest opposition. Governor Olson pronounced himself a radical and his party called for a "complete reorganization of our social structure," and declared that "capitalism has failed and steps must be taken by the people to abolish capitalism in a peaceful and lawful manner."

Business interests in this farming State are in a minority. Prior to the rise of the Farmer-Labor Party, the State was strongly Republican. The third party accordingly drew its vitality largely from previously Republican votes.

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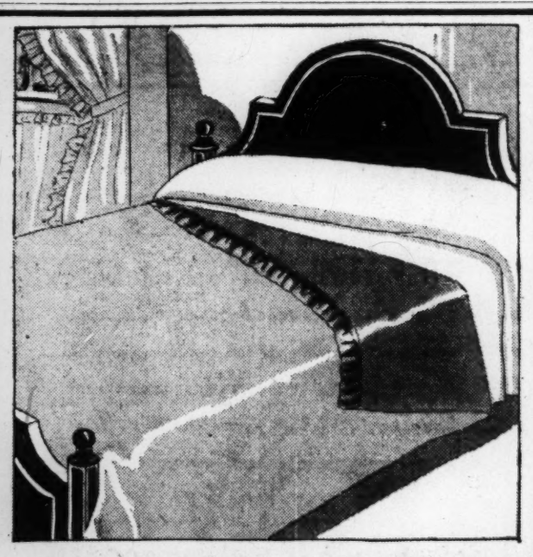

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Industry Nudges Agriculture In Thickly Settled Saarland, Making Contented Residents

Territory Is Not Self-Sufficient, Monitor Visitor Finds, but It Is Evident That Industrialization Proves Itself Not Incompatible With the Soil

The Saar Revisited—IV

By Sisley Huddleston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAARBRUCKEN—The automobile sped up hill and down dale. We stopped occasionally at a farmhouse or in a benevolent home for old folk, and looked over the premises and talked with the occupants. And as the afternoon wore on, and the daylight melted into dusk it was borne in on me that, after all, the Saar is altogether different from any other industrial region.

It is undoubtedly an industrial region. Yet it remains green. It is one of the most densely populated areas in Europe, for on its 730 square miles 800,000 people live. Yet one continually goes through pleasant countryside. The paradox of the Saar is that its peasant population works in the mines, and its mining population works on the farms. It is a remarkable blend of industry and agriculture.

When I thought of certain mining regions in France and in Great Britain and in the United States, and then surveyed the Saar landscape I could hardly believe my eyes. Here was no Black Country. The sky, it is true, was a rather heavy gray canopy; and there were great tubular constructions of steel works and factory chimneys, and the gaunt machinery of pitheads, and mountains of coal which automatic shovels were moving into railroad rucks. But on the hillside there were woods, and as we went out of the villages cows crossed the road and geese gabbled and pigs grunted and there were pleasant patches of market garden. . . .

The explanation is simple, though unusual. These Saarlanders for generations have lived on the soil. They are not, like the laborers in Lorraine, for example, foreigners brought in to perform the hard work. The mines have been operated since the middle ages, at first by the feudal lords, and these Saarlanders possess traditions. They have, traditionally, the love of home. The German Government encouraged this sentiment. Hence the Saar has a character which it would be difficult to duplicate elsewhere. In other parts of Germany—in the Ruhr for instance—the conditions are different. There the workers are not, in the main, natives. They have drifted in with the tides of employment, and they may drift out. Here in the Saar they are fixed; they are attached to their little piece of ground.

Every Saar worker aims at having his own house. He disdains the tenement dwelling which housing authorities often put up in mining districts. He wants a cottage. He wants a garden. He wants animals around him. It is surprising how easily these wants can be satisfied even in densely populated industrial districts. Even in the thickest conglomerations, with dwellings crowding each other, with all the visible marks of industrialization, one has only to look up, and there behind is the unspoiled hillside, dotted by farmyards.

It is in the valleys that the towns and villages are built, and in a long ride one may find village merging into village, along an unbroken road. It is shown that before the war two-thirds of the married workmen were smallholders as well as miners. It is made a reproach against the French that they ran up big barrack-like buildings for workmen whom they employed.

A Woman Did It

However that may be, I was extremely interested in one motor tour that I made with the Countess Sierstorpff to settlements which she has founded:

Here was a man with a small farm with which he occupied his leisure hours.

Here was a family with many acres.

Here was a schoolhouse in the countryside, and here a crèche.

Here was a clean and efficiently run hospice.

And here was a veritable town of dwellings on the hillside.

This, all a kind of "practical Socialism," as the Countess called it, is typical of the Saar.

Most of the workers, instead of being huddled together in the vicinity of their work, live miles away, and come by bicycle, train, street car. The service of public vehicles has been extensively developed.

The pursuit of agriculture, as well as of industry, does not, of course, make the Saar self-sufficing. It is only, as it were, a side line. But it does improve the lot of the worker, gives him interests, gives him a sort of patriotism of the soil, gives him some resources in bad times. It makes him thrifty, sober, serious minded.

Germanic

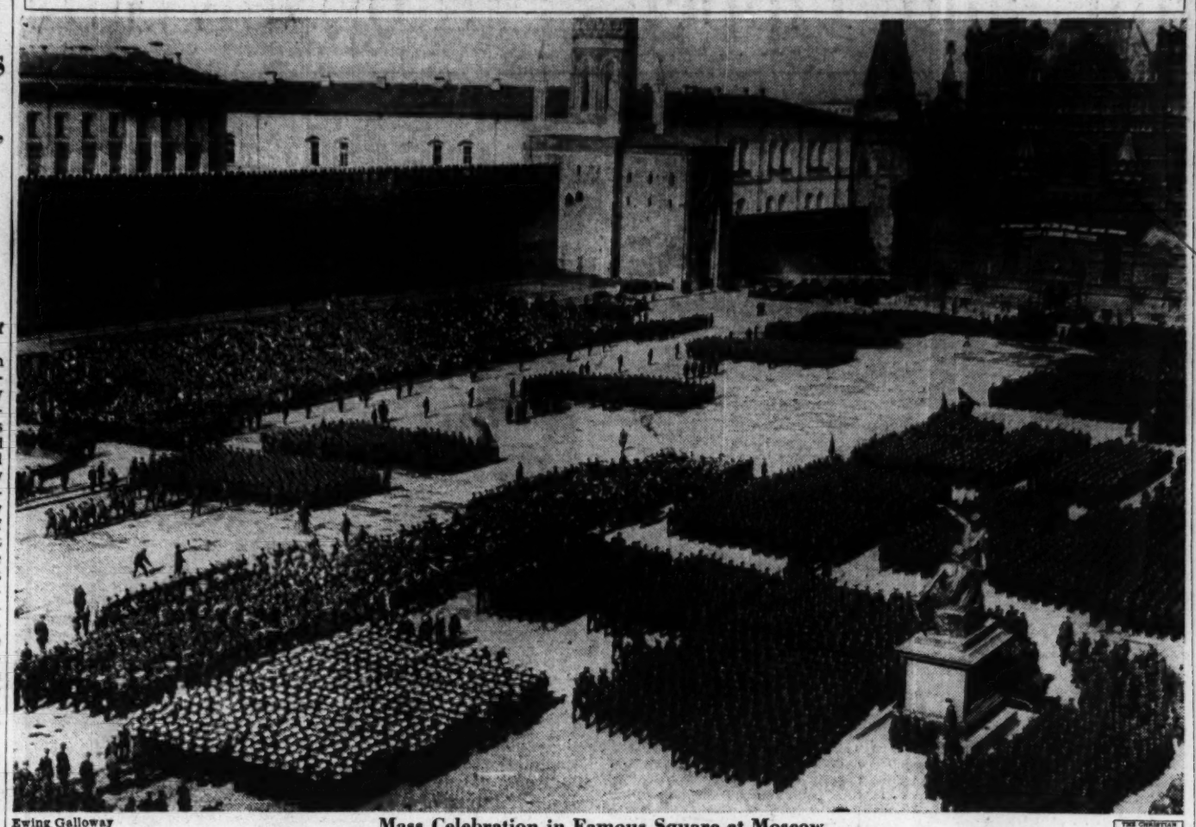
No one can doubt the Germanic nature of these people. Language, race, culture, tradition, all combine to make them, in the vicissitudes of history, fundamentally faithful to the German ideal.

The French troops which were kept here for some years—and especially the colored troops—have left memories which are not too happy. Mistakes were made in dealing with a people which has grown up in a somewhat special way, and which could not be understood by the French authorities or by the League Commission, which was dominated by the French for years. At the best, with a profound knowledge of their psychology, it would have been a bold ambition to turn the Saarlanders into Frenchmen in 15 years. As it is, complete failure must be registered. It may be that there are numbers of Saarlanders who do not like the prospect of living under the new régime of Germany, and who might be tempted to put up with the ills they have rather than accept the ills they know not of.

But I must affirm, without a second's hestitation, that the French hope of making the Saar French has utterly vanished. The purpose of those Frenchmen who helped to make the Treaty—which was to acquire the Saar—is now scarcely even mentioned in discussions about the future of the Saar. The issue has narrowed itself down to that of the League administration or German administration.

My journey through the towns and over the hills of the Saar is unforgettable in that it revealed to me that industrialization is not incompatible with cultivation of the soil, that trees and chimneys, pitheads and forests may combine to make an agreeable landscape, and that miners and steelworkers need not be crowded into tenements and dismal towns but may possess their homesteads in natural surroundings.

Red Square Witnesses Decline of Soviet Diatribes



Ewing Galloway

Mass Celebration in Famous Square at Moscow
Here Soviet Officials Review Today Millions of Marching Workers.

Shift by Soviets To Milder Tone Reflected in Fête

Caricatures of Capitalist Nations and Abusive Slogans Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Nov. 7—Crude caricatures of foreign statesmen and abusive slogans against capitalism are singularly absent from Soviet Russia's celebration today of its "October Revolution."

Banners carried in parades throughout the country stress world peace and coöperation, reflecting Russia's changed place in the world following recognition by the United States and admission to the League of Nations.

The customary diatribes against capitalism and predictions of imminent world revolution have almost disappeared. This year the emphasis is upon improvement of industry and living conditions for workers, upon world peace and a worldwide campaign against Fascism. A few slogans express rather mildly the hope that a workers' government of the world is not far distant.

Increase of Arms

On this occasion the Soviet Government displays its growing military power to its own people and the world. Tanks and armored cars, marching and mounted soldiers, led parades in all cities today, as in the past. Military airplanes, to which the Government devotes increasing attention, circled above reviewing stands.

But banners proclaimed that Russia's growing military might is intended solely for defense, and that peace is the primary aim of Soviet foreign policy.

By years of experience Soviet organizers have learned to stage these great demonstrations with remarkable efficiency. The procedure is the same in all cities. A few days ago the official newspapers printed a list of about 20 slogans, from which trade unions, schools, clubs and offices selected one or two to decorate banners made for the occasion and carried in parades. These slogans are somewhat different every year and indicate the Government's domestic and foreign policies of the moment.

Today's celebration is one of three universal annual holidays observed by Russia's 165,000,000 people. The "October Revolution" occurred on Oct. 25 by the old Russian calendar, but on Nov. 7 by the new.

Millions March

Every city, every town, every agricultural village and collective farm are observing the occasion with parades, military reviews, patriotic programs and musical and dramatic entertainments in clubs and theaters.

Every Soviet city aspires this year to draw each one of its workers into the mass demonstrations, which have increased in size and color every year. In both Leningrad and Moscow, party organizers declare that more than 1,000,000 men, women and children will march past reviewing stands occupied by governmental and party chiefs.

To make such large-scale demonstrations possible, the normal activity of the cities stopped entirely at 9 o'clock this morning. At that hour street cars and buses ceased to run, all shops and offices closed, and hundreds of thousands of people had assembled in squares and parks to await their appearance before reviewing stands.

The Moscow demonstration serves as a model for other cities. Thousands will have to wait patiently from 7 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening to get into Red Square, where Joseph Stalin and other members of Russia's ruling body, the Political Bureau, are reviewing them from 2 o'clock until after 9.

Stevens Criticizes Canadian Employers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 7—H. H. Stevens, who recently resigned from the Bennett Cabinet as a result of disagreements arising during his investigation of mass buying and price spreads in Canada, made serious charges yesterday concerning industrial and governmental conditions.

Mr. Stevens, speaking before a large audience in St. James United Church, declared that in the clothing industry there were 40,000 women and girls who were receiving wages below the line of subsistence, and that there are similar conditions in the boot and shoe industry and in the furniture trade. In Toronto he had been "appalled" at conditions among factory girls, many receiving only $7 or $8 a week and their employers dodging the minimum wage law by making them work for a certain period of the day on a minimum wage scale.

He voiced indignation over the failure of the Government to pass regulatory laws and promised to speak out in no uncertain terms when Parliament meets. "But," he added, "until we have the consciousness in the hearts and minds of the people that they cannot tolerate such conditions to exist, our laws will be of no avail."

Australian Jobless Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—There were 6226 fewer people on Government relief in South Australia in the week ended Sept. 4 than in the corresponding period last year. This total was 41,124 and the cost to the Government £9361 weekly or a decrease of £1115 compared with last year.

Canada Fishermen Blame Chain Store For Lower Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Evidence before the Royal Commission investigating price spreads and mass buying shows that the deep-sea fisherman has been toiling all year for no more than the credit advanced him by the store. On paper his average returns are around $250, often falling as low as $100, and his credit does not apply to cost of ropes, nets, repairs to boats and so forth.

Toronto and Montreal wholesale and retail fish merchants place the blame for these conditions on depressed prices caused by chain-store buying.

The commissioners were told by C. P. Perkins and Harry Marshall, representing the merchants, that fish from the Atlantic coast entered the central Canada markets on consignment, disorganizing the market for regular shipments on order, and finding their way for the most part to the chain and large department stores, who sold them as "loss leaders" at cut-rate prices; that deception was used in labeling as "fresh fillets" those of inferior brand, and as "Gaspé" salmon those brought from Newfoundland.

The merchants urged that all fish should be specifically graded as to quality and identity, that shipping of fish on consignment should cease, and that there should be regulated marketing.

Unemployment Reduced In Western Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—In August this year, there were 10,890 men on sustenance in Western Australia, compared with over 14,000 in the same month of last year, according to a recent statement by Philip Collier, State Premier. In the past 12 months, the number of men on sustenance had been reduced from 5901 to 1136. Industry was apparently absorbing men, he stated, for men on relief work had only increased by 1600.

Mr. Collier asserted that the premiers of Australia were in general agreement that borrowing to a certain extent to relieve unemployment, was the only thing that could be done.

High Air Explored By British Fliers For Weather Signs

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Listeners to the twice nightly weather forecasts on the radio have now to thank the officers of the Royal Air Force if their picnics are opportunely postponed, for pilots at Duxford make daily flights, despite thick cloud or rain, to heights of 30,000 feet in order to provide the Metereological Office with information regarding the upper air.

But not only does the listener have the service of the Royal Air Force, he is also served by a network of wireless messages covering an area from Spitzbergen in the North to Africa in the South and from Soviet Russia in the East to Newfoundland in the West. Messages also come through each day from the United States, with information collected from Canada and the Central American States.

Telephone subscribers are entitled, the Postmaster-General announced recently, to have the latest weather forecast for their district read over the telephone to them. This facility, whose announcement took many subscribers by surprise, is now being widely used.

According to the Meteorological Office, the numbers of inquiries as to possible weather conditions are increasing. During the past year the total reached 10,000. Owners of factories in which air conditioning apparatus is installed often arrange for reports to be sent in when weather changes are expected.

The increasing use of airplanes for civil flying is shadowed in the large increase in demands from civil pilots for weather forecasts. During the last 12 months 46,996 such inquiries have been received throughout England. Over 3000 of these were made at the main London office.

Spain Keeps Calm Despite Threat Of Anarchist Rising

Government Has Decided to Continue Martial Law Another Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Nov. 7—Despite the attempt of Anarchist trades unions to bring about another general strike at dawn today, Spain in general is calm.

The Government, however, has decided to maintain martial law for another month—but more on account of sporadic fighting still continuing in Asturias than because of the strike threat. Anarchists and Socialists came to blows so frequently during the recent rebellion that it is felt there is not much danger of their collaborating now.

The strike is a protest against the execution of two men who remained unreprieved when the Government last week amnestied 21 sentenced to the supreme penalty by court-martial. Premier Alejandro Lerroux made full use of this threat by Anarchists in the Cortes confidence debate last evening, which gave the Government 233 votes to none, with 30 abstentions from the extreme Rightists. The significance of this victory, however, was reduced by the deliberate absence of Leftists from the sitting.

Premier Lerroux was supported by José María Gil Robles, who, despite Roman Catholics' criticism of his clemency policy, declared he must at such a time place the interests of Spain above party. Señor Robles hinted, however, that he would pin responsibility for past events to high quarters as soon as the danger is over. This veiled reference to the President and members of previous governments received a great ovation from his followers, who renewed cheering when he said the Government had had to deal with "the worst situation any European government ever had to face," namely, a revolution prepared, organized and financed by its predecessors.

Señor Robles has made a deep impression on the Cortes and Premier Lerroux has actually referred to him as "my successor."

Australian Pigeon Flies 368 Miles in 5½ Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Pigeon racing has a great following in South Australia and more ambitious contests are held in this State than in any other in the Commonwealth.

In the most recent event from Marree in the Far North, a distance of 368 miles, 1100 pigeons took part and 41 returned to the city the same day, having been released at 7:15 a. m., in squally conditions which interfered with the birds' progress. The winner, a blue chequer hen, did the distance in slightly under 5½ hours, recording a velocity of nearly 1059 yards a minute. Most of the remaining birds returned to their lofts the following morning.

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Women's Activities
Tuesday and Friday Page

Old Muffs and Tippets—Into New Fur Trim

Fashions—Foods
Wednesday and Friday Page

Furs and Furbelows

The Season Is Whimsical in Its Use of Both

By Elene Foster
Paris Fashion Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paris

NOW is a golden opportunity to use the bits of old fur which, season after season, have been carefully packed away in camphor and moth balls. The old fur coat is a real treasure when one realizes the many uses to which it can be put. Fur plays a most important part in the winter wardrobe. It does not stop, as in former years, with the collar and cuffs of the winter coat, on the contrary, collar and cuffs are the smallest part of its usefulness. Furthermore, one is not handicapped by the fact that one's particular treasures are of old-fashioned fur, for this season "there ain't no such animal." Every kind of fur is in fashion, although a slight preference is given the short-haired varieties. On the other hand, fox is always a "headliner" and such well-known houses as Chanel, Patou and Lucien Lelong are sponsoring badger and lynx for the collars of winter coats. Gray squirrel has returned to favor, and nutria, beaver, ermine, mink, leopard, astrakhan, caracul, and seal retain their popularity. In fact, it would be difficult to name the most fashionable fur of the present winter.

Dyed furs, principally fox and civet, continue in vogue—and there's an idea if one wishes to change the appearance of some of the odd bits in the cedar chest! And now shall we have a peep at some of the winter models with the idea of utilizing our long-hoarded fur "tippets" and collars and coats?

A fur waistcoat worn under the jacket of the tailored suit or the long winter coat is a grand idea (snip, go the scissors in the old caracul coat!). A waist-length cape of duveteen or heavy woolen material, lined with fur, makes a smart and comfortable winter garment. Mme. Ardanse has a lovely costume in black duveteen—the cape lined with leopard, a plain duveteen skirt and a golden satin overblouse with a narrow leopard skin belt.

Creed, the English tailor, uses old-fashioned brown seal for the collar and wide bands around the armholes of a coat of brown and beige checked tweed. (Aunt Emma's seal-skin muff and tippet!) He has also dressed up a plain black coat with oblong shaped appliqués of black pony down the front and a narrow collar of the fur. (Caracul would be even more effective, so there's the remainder of the old coat taken care of!)

Madame Lanvin makes a long, loose coat of heavy gray woolen material with narrow bands of gray astrakhan on the seams and big sleeves of the same fur. She also puts big, full sleeves of gray squirrel in a purple coat. Captain Molyneux shows us a beige coat which has the shoulders and upper sleeve of nutria. He has a quaint conceit, by the way, in a long, narrow strip of mink tied in a bow at the side of the neck, with a bunch of uncurled brown ostrich feathers on the ends.

Lucien Lelong makes a waist-length cape of brown sealskin with fronts of brown broadcloth fastened with nickel buttons and with a narrow belt of the fur with a shiny nickel buckle, which is a good idea in case we haven't quite enough fur to make a cape! Mainbocher uses a deep collar of golden brown sealskin on a navy blue jacket, and a black hip-length cape by the same designer, is lined with civet cat, the spots of which have been dyed a lovely soft green. This with a plain black skirt and a green crêpe blouse makes a really smart winter costume.

Sleeves and Yokes of Fur

Many of the new winter coats have sleeves or yokes, or both sleeves and yokes, of fur. In some models the upper sleeve and shoulder yoke is of fur while the lower sleeve is of the material of the coat, others have the lower sleeve from elbow to wrist of the fur. A tiny little triangular-shaped hood of fur is often placed at the back of the neck. A costume which I saw at one of the fashionable hotels the other day in black woolen material had a plain skirt, split at the sides, a loose two-thirds length coat with a narrow band of astrakhan tied at the side of the neck, the lower part of the sleeves and the little hood at the back of astrakhan and an astrakhan waist-coat fastened with nickel clips. A "pillbox" hat of the same fur with a short spotted veil was the crowning glory of an effective winter ensemble.

This reminds me that fur hats are very much in fashion (another use for our odd bits of fur.) Sometimes they are made entirely of fur and sometimes they have a fur brim and felt or velvet crown. Scarves of flat fur either tied in a bow at the side or back or "floped over" ascot fashion in the front are another timely use for our old furs.

The new fur-lined coats are so slim and well-fitted that one cannot realize that they are lined with anything heavier than crepe-de-chine, Heim, the furrier, has any number of these lined with squirrel or nutria with collar and muff and little round hat to match. A clever idea of this house is a black jacket which has deep, turned-back cuffs of brown seal which can be slipped off and form a muff if the fingers get a bit chilly.

Silver foxes are no longer used as neck-scarves but are utilized in all sorts of interesting ways on the winter coat. Often they are arranged in a spiral line on the sleeves with the heads at the shoulders and quite as often they are placed on the edge of a full collar which can be folded close around the neck or hang loosely like a cape at the back. Three of these silver foxes sewn together horizontally make a lovely cape. And, by the by, waist-length capes of ermine, mink or golden brown seal, lined with velvet or lamé are being worn, in place of the long fur or velvet evening coat.

Muffs, as a rule, are built on the long, thin, "dachshund" lines although there are exceptions to this in the fluffy, luxurious ones of silver or blue fox which are very large and have the two fox-tails hanging at the sides or front.

Flowers on Evening Gowns

And now for a few furbelows. Have I told you that flowers are being used again on evening gowns? Huge clusters at the side of the waist or at the end of the V-shaped opening at the back of the bodice. Mainbocher appliqués a big pink rose with spreading green foliage on the front of the bodice of a black broadcloth evening gown and he tucks a cluster in the girdle of several other models like the gray woolen crêpe in the sketch, which has a girdle of gray and applegreen with a cluster of gray and green snow-balls at the side.

The long tunic, which is equally becoming to the mature as well as to the slender, youthful figure, is very much in evidence in all the winter collections. Although usually of a lighter color, it is often of the same color as the skirt but of a different material, usually of satin. In the Molyneux colection there is a black velvet tunic worn with a broad-cloth skirt and Mainbocher makes one of black jersey which is worn with a black satin skirt and which has a wide, long sash of the satin. Pale blue, maize and white are favorite shades for the dressy afternoon tunic which is worn with a dark skirt for afternoon bridge parties and teas.

A black jetted tunic with long, tight sleeves and a black sash worn with a satin or velvet skirt is quite suitable for afternoon receptions as well as for the informal dinner. As a matter of fact, one of the most successful models in all Paris is the two-piece jetted frock designed by Madame Ardanse. This has a snugly fitted tunic with long, tight sleeves, high at the front and cut in a deep, narrow V at the back, a tight skirt with a narrow pointed train and a sash of black satin ribbon with fringes on the long ends, which hang at one side.

Left—Dinner Frock in Soft Velvet With Net Sleeves Embroidered in Diamante. By Ardanse. Center—Evening Gowns of Soft Woolen Materials Are Being Worn for Dinner and Informal Affairs. This Is of Light Gray Woolen Crepe With Touch of Pale Green in Folds of Belt and Cluster of Flowers. By Mainbocher. Right—One of Shiaparelli's New Fur-Trimmed Coats.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Off to a Quick Start

For the Press Chairman Who Would Write Swift Copy

Handling Publicity for Clubs—6

By Blanche Arter Bublig
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JUST as the start of a race frequently decides the finish, so the opening of a news story determines whether the reader chooses to read further or to turn his attention elsewhere. In fact the first five words are credited with being the strategic words which determine the reader's interest.

For purposes of club publicity the conventional new style is generally used, one which opens with the most important news point and summarizes all vital points in the opening paragraph. The club publicity chairman who succeeds, gives diligent attention to the accuracy of the summary, and to the attractiveness of the style used.

News leads should be simple, compact, and compelling. Probably no better example can be quoted than the opening words of that Book of the ages: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."

News leads should be specific. Generalities are much less attractive than vigorous, specific openings. Of the two following opening sentences which, do you think, would more readily attract and hold the reader's interest?

1. Cake baking and meat selection will claim the attention of members of ——.
2. The importance of home economics will be discussed at the regular meeting of ——.

Studying Local Newspapers

A study of the newspapers in the club area will assist the volunteer reporter to gain an understanding of the individual editor's preferences in leads. There are editors, who, probably for the sake of brevity, want all club news to open with the club name. Other editors insist upon a more distinctive style.

Leads vary somewhat according to the department or section in which they appear, since newspapers are composed of various kinds of text. There is the news item—sometimes called "spot" news, the story of immediate timeliness. There are club events, society columns, book, dramatic, and music criticisms. Club publicity frequently lends itself to several of these different distinct styles. The one which is to be used is decided by the element which is emphasized. And the selection of the point for the lead, plus the rhetoric of the lead, helps the editor decide where, in the newspaper, the story belongs.

For instance a concert, given by a club with a prominent artist playing, patronized by people prominent in the community, and given as a benefit performance, may be written so it can be used in several of the different sections of the paper.

Emphasizing the beneficiaries of the concert may place the item in the news columns as did this lead:

Poorly fed, poorly clad children of the city are to have a happier holiday season as a result of the benefit concert to be given by the Kilo Woman's Club, with Frances Martin, noted violinist, playing at Orchestra Hall, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Bringing into prominence the names of the socially élite who are interested in such an affair would carry the item into the society page of some papers.

Stressing the music aspect of the concert, the musician's name, and prestige, and the musical compositions might make of the event an occasion for appearance in a column edited by the music critic.

Opening Sentences

As leads are studied, the club reporter will learn that various good styles may be employed in the opening sentences. Narrative; descriptive; the cause of the event; the desired, or acquired, result; conflict of ideas; and contrast, are devices which may be used to heighten the importance of the item.

Grammatical construction, as well as the imagery and thought conveyed is an important factor in constructing leads. Weak words, such as the articles "a," "an," and "the," should be avoided. Nouns, prepositional phrases, and participial clauses are much used sentence openers.

Less important details, such as time and place, unless these are unusual or absolutely vital, should give way, in sequence, to the more important elements.

One rule applies to all parts of a newspaper story, from the complete write-up to each paragraph and to each sentence. Begin each with emphasis; start vigorously. Bring the important element of the story, of the paragraph, or sentence topic into the forefront. A quick get-away is just as important in a newspaper story as in a race, and the publicity chairman who caters to the man who "reads as he runs" should cultivate a forceful attractive style appropriate to the subject matter, yet within the ready grasp of the omnipresent "man on the street."

(This series is appearing on Wednesdays)

Seed Stucco for Gift Boxes

Equipment: Boxes, Glue, Lacquer, and Various Seeds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMUSING for everybody, the "applied art," seed stucco! This time of year, one can garner many kinds of seeds from the garden to be used in creating seed stucco. Seeds that your garden does not yield, such as the black and white mustard seeds, as well as other kinds of seed, can be purchased from your local seedsman. From the pharmacy, too, the mustard seeds may be obtained; and these make the best seed stucco. White mustard seed is much larger than the black, and combined they both make an unusual background for more elaborate decoration where other types of seeds are employed.

Hollyhock seeds are excellent for the formation of wild rose motifs; cantaloupe, squash, watermelon, grape seeds, etc., all can be used effectively in conventional flower motifs, or else in formations, making designs on the order of "cross stitching." The seeds are very fascinating to work with, and one develops skill in designing very rapidly.

The simplest method of decorating with seeds is the stucco effect. For this use only the small round seeds, white and black mustard, or else poppy seeds. Discarded cardboard boxes may be retrieved, small ones making charming little trinket, handkerchief or incense boxes, thus solving the gift problem, for all and every occasion, and cost next to nothing!

How to Do It

First place your wee round seeds that are going to be used for the stucco in a fairly wide-mouthed bottle, in readiness for the second step, The first step is the coat of liquid glue that you apply to the article that you are going to decorate. A liberal coat of glue is essential. If it is a box that you have chosen, place the fingers of your left hand inside the box, while you give it the coat of glue. Still holding the box on your left hand, pick up your bottle containing the wee round seeds and pour upon the glued surface of the box as many seeds as will adhere; pour them on thickly. It is best to do this over a paper container or box to catch the escaping seeds. After you have in this manner "stuccoed" your box, gently shake the box, so that seeds that were not gathered in by the glue may be shaken off. Now then, with your fingers, very gently pat the "stucco" firmly into place, then set the box aside to dry thoroughly.

When the seed stucco is finally dry or "set," you are ready to give it first of all a coat of clear, quick-drying lacquer, and, when it is dry (takes 10 minutes), whatever color you have chosen for your background. Quick-drying lacquers in colors as well as gold and silver are used for this work. Your decoration can be the simple, yet effective, plain seed stucco, or you can enhance the effect by adding conventional flower motifs, using various types of seeds, "inlaid," so to speak, atop the plain seed stucco.

A border of conventional wild rose motifs is made by using the hollyhock seeds for this purpose. A circle of five hollyhock seeds, with a center of black mustard seeds, makes a very realistic wild rose motif. Of course, each of the hollyhock seed petals, placed with a bit of glue, and gently, firmly 'set' with the aid of an orange stick or else the end of a small paint brush. When you have all your motifs in, give the entire decoration a coat of the clear, quick-drying lacquer.

Next, choose the color for your background. A gold background is effective, the wild rose motif 'done' in pale pink lacquer, the centers in yellow. Or you can have the entire decoration in gold.

A way to make all your own colors is simplified in this manner: Buy a small can of clear lacquer, it is inexpensive, a bottle of lacquer thinner, a small can of white lacquer, and the primary colors in small tubes of oil paint. The can of white lacquer and the tubes of oil colors place at your command as many colors as you desire. Pour out a little white lacquer into a saucer, then squeeze a wee bit of your chosen color from the tube into the white lacquer. Mix thoroughly, then add a few drops of lacquer thinner, just so that your color flows easily from the brush. You can buy a card of six brushes in small and medium size for 10c at the "Five and Ten" store. A coat of lacquer dries thoroughly in 15 minutes. Gold lacquer is made by mixing a little gold bronze powder with clear, quick-drying lacquer and thinning to the right consistency with the lacquer thinner. Other bronze powders may be used in the same way.

Cantaloupe seeds make ideal daisy chains for border decoration, or in formations over an entire surface. The petals are painted white, with yellow centers, or yellow with brown centers, or turquoise blue with silver centers. You can also make very realistic leaves with the cantaloupe seeds, and the same is true of squash seeds. Just a little experimenting will bring delightful results no end interesting!

IDAH-DIANA EKBERGH

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Shower Cap.
Made of Transparent Rubber,
Shown in Some of the Shops

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Versatile Lemon

I knew that lemons look gay when they are placed in a bowl with oranges, and I knew too they have a delicious flavor for cakes and pies but I did not know until recently what a good friend they are to have in the kitchen. Did you know that:

A little lemon juice in the water in which fish is boiled will prevent the fish from breaking.

Lemon juice in stews adds piquancy and makes meat more tender.

Heated lemons give more juice.

Badly tarnished copper or brass can be cleaned with half a lemon dipped in salt.

A piece of lemon is excellent for removing vegetable stains from the hands.

To clean a sponge rub a fresh lemon into it, then rinse the sponge several times in warm water and it will be as fresh as new.

To whiten chopping boards and bowls rub with half a lemon.

Mrs. G. P., British Columbia.

Pear Harlequin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Peel, core and cut into thin slices
½ gal. of pears. Add
1 pineapple, also pared and cut into thin slices. Add the juice of 2 oranges. Measure the combined fruits and mix them with three-quarters their amount of sugar. Let stand over night. Simmer slowly until thick. Just before removing from the fire add
½ pt. bottle of maraschino cherries halved, with their juice.

Fig Pickles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cover with water
7 pounds fresh figs
½ cup salt. Do not boil over 2 minutes. Drain well. Mix together
6 pounds sugar
1½ pints vinegar
2 teaspoons whole cloves, in bag and
2 teaspoons cinnamon, in bag. Boil until it makes a clear sirup, then pour over figs.

On the second morning drain sirup, boil 20 minutes and pour over figs.

On the third morning boil fruit with sirup 20 minutes. Put in crock and keep covered.

Germany

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lentil Soup

Carefully select
1½ cups dried lentils. Soak over night. Drain. Add
3 pints left-over vegetable stock
1 4-inch chunk of salt fat pork
1 teaspoon thyme
Salt and pepper. Simmer for three or four hours, or until the lentils are soft. Rub through a sieve. Return to stove, adding
2 onions, chopped
3 or 4 carrots, chopped
8 small Frankfurters. Cook until the Frankfurters are tender. Serves four.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Paint for Hot Water Tank

One of the ugliest features of most old houses—the galvanized hot-water tank in the kitchen—may be greatly improved in appearance by painting. To obtain a satisfactory job, it is essential that the tank be cold when the painting is done and that it should remain unheated until the coating is dry.

The tank should first be cleaned thoroughly with a strong solution of washing soda. Then it should be wiped with vinegar and rinsed with clear water. When dry, the enamel should be applied in two thin coats, thinning it with one part turpentine to eight of enamel. The first coat should be thoroughly hard before the second is applied.

Jen Garrett Fruit Cakes
make tempting and irresistible Gifts. Contain 14 kinds of California Fruits and Nuts—fresh country Butter and Eggs. Artistically decorated with luscious Fruits, Nuts and Candies. One, two or five pounds packed in metal containers. One dollar per pound plus express. Early orders appreciated for Thanksgiving or Christmas.
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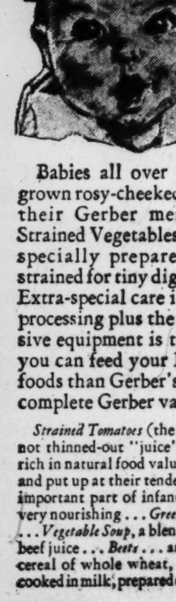

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Strained Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—not thinned-out "juice") . . . *Spinach*, so rich in natural food values . . . *Peas*, picked and put up at their tenderest . . . *Prunes*, an important part of infant diet . . . *Carrots*, very nourishing . . . *Green Beans*, for variety . . . *Vegetable Soup*, a blend of vegetables and beef juice . . . *Beets* . . . and *Strained Cereal*, a cereal of whole wheat, hulled oats, long-cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.

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30 BEAUTIFUL COLORS IN TABLETS
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$5 and $6
Other Enna Jetticks in 130 sizes and widths
1 to 12 AAAAA to EEE
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"
LISTEN to Dennis King and the Enna Jettick Orchestra every Wednesday night over the N. B. C. Coast-to-Coast hook-up!
Thank your English cousins for this vogue of sturdy ghillies. Thank Enna Jettick for making them in the true British manner, keeping, at the same time, the lightness and flexibility of the famous Enna Jettick lasts. A dealer near you carries them. Write us for his name.
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Cranberries are so simple and easy to prepare in the favorite "10 Minute" Sauce. This sauce blends perfectly and improves the flavor of all meats and poultry—hot or cold.

"Ten-Minute" Cranberry Sauce
(Stewed Cranberries)
Boil 2 cups of water and 1½ to 2 cups of sugar together 5 minutes, then add 4 cups Eatmor Cranberries. Boil without stirring (5 minutes is usually sufficient) until all the skins pop open. Remove from fire when the popping stops, and allow the sauce to remain in the vessel undisturbed until cool.

A complete recipe book will be mailed to you free. Address Dept. N, American Cranberry Exchange, 90 West Broadway, New York City, or ask your dealer for free recipe card.

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"Kick-tites" fit like tights
Wear your sheerest and most clinging gown . . . they're invisible!
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Minneapolis, Minnesota

Election Dominates at Capital

Will 'Baby' Senator Be Seated?

Philatelists Watch Antarctica

Roosevelt Sends Felicitations to Russian President on Government's Anniversary—Traveling Postmaster Sets Out on Longest Trip

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—The long awaited Department of Commerce report on the Morro Castle disaster and announcement of the first arrest in the Robles kidnaping case today vied with the elections for the capital spotlight.

But no matter how important both were, nothing could more than momentarily distract attention here from the election results—regardless of the fact that they were quite in line with most predictions.

Elections everywhere constituted the one subject of conversation. As a result scant attention was paid to events which on other days would have commanded front-page display. Even the postmaster for the Byrd expedition slipped off to Antartica scarcely without notice, except to philatelists, to whom his trip is of major importance.

* * *

Baby Senator: What will the Senate do about its new "baby" member, Rush D. Holt, who piled up a large Democratic majority in West Virginia but will not be 30 until a month after Congress convenes in Jauary?

Article I of the Constitution states that "No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of 30 years." Mr. Holt's opponents attempted to make an issue of his youth but the voters showed they did not care about it.

Mr. Holt is said to be relying on the assumption that the Democratic majority in the Senate will follow the course it took when Henry Clay was elected to fill an unexpired term and served from Nov. 19, 1806, to March 3, 1807, but did not reach the age of 30 until April 12, 1807. Clay's eligibility to occupy his seat was not questioned by the Senate. That body apparently assumed that since it had the constitutional right to judge elections of its own members, it might overlook the failure of the candidate to meet the requirements of another section of the Constitution.

It is likely that the Senate may refer Mr. Holt's case to the Committee on Privileges and Elections for investigation, which would delay it a few weeks until he had passed his thirtieth birthday.

Mr. Holt takes the title of "baby Senator" away from Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, who was elected two years ago at the age of 34. Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr. was elected in 1925, about seven months after he became 30 years old.

* * *

U. S. A. to U. S. S. R.: Just as one President to another, Mr. Roosevelt today formally congratulated Michail Kalinin, theoretical head of the All Union Central Executive Committee, on the anniversary of his government's establishment. Most readers think of Joseph Stalin as the ruler of Russia, as indeed he is, but Mr. Kalinin is the one who gets the Chief Executive's official greetings.

"Please accept," said Mr. Roosevelt, "on this anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Government, the assurance of my best wishes for the welfare and prosperity of your country."

It is the habit of governmental leaders to extend these diplomatic courtesies, but fresh from the landslide indorsement of the electorate under popular suffrage, Mr. Roosevelt must have had an odd feeling in writing to the nominal head of a totalitarian state, where there might be "Republicans" or "Democrats," but not both."

* * *

Antarctic Postmaster: Charles F. Anderson, said to be the most traveled man in the history of the postal service, set out today on his longest trip.

In the rôle of Uncle Sam's traveling postmaster, Mr. Anderson took the train for the first leg of his journey to join the Byrd antarctic expedition, where he will take charge of canceling the letters which stamp collectors are sending down, adorned with special Little America stamps. The Post Office Department is charging only 3 cents postage on each letter from Little America, but there is a 50-cent service charge in addition.

The last bundle of letters to Little America will leave here on Dec. 1, and by means of airplane will catch up with Mr. Anderson in New Zealand and go on the supply ship with him to the anarctic settlement. Rear Admiral Byrd took 50,000 or 60,000 letters with him to Little America, and some 200,000 more will travel with Mr. Anderson to be sent back to their addresses in the United States.

John Oliver La Gorce of the National Geographic Society was originally appointed postmaster for Little America, but he did not make the trip, and the complicated work of cancellation to please philatelists was left to a member of the Byrd crew. Some of the letters with Little America cancellations have been received in the United States, but the work has not progressed to please the experts.

When Mr. Anderson arrives, he will lend an experienced hand. For 30 years he has been traveling over the country, working with postal machinery. Since 1929, when he helped get out the first-day covers with Thomas A. Edison Memorial stamps at Menlo Park, N. J., Mr. Anderson has been concerned chiefly with philatelic work. He took part in handling the special Olympic winter games issue at Lake Placid, N. Y.; he set up a field post office at Yorktown, Va., to handle that memorial issue; he had charge of the first-day cover service at Mount Vernon in connection with the Washington bicentennial celebration; he has worked at Santa Claus, Ind.; at Nebraska City, Neb.; Newburgh, N. Y., and in Radio City. The past summer he has been working in the national parks in connection with the special park series.

"NEVASPRED" takes care of two most difficult points of the figure, hips and diaphragm; corrects hollow back.
"NEVASPRED" reduces hip line three to four inches during entire long life of garment.
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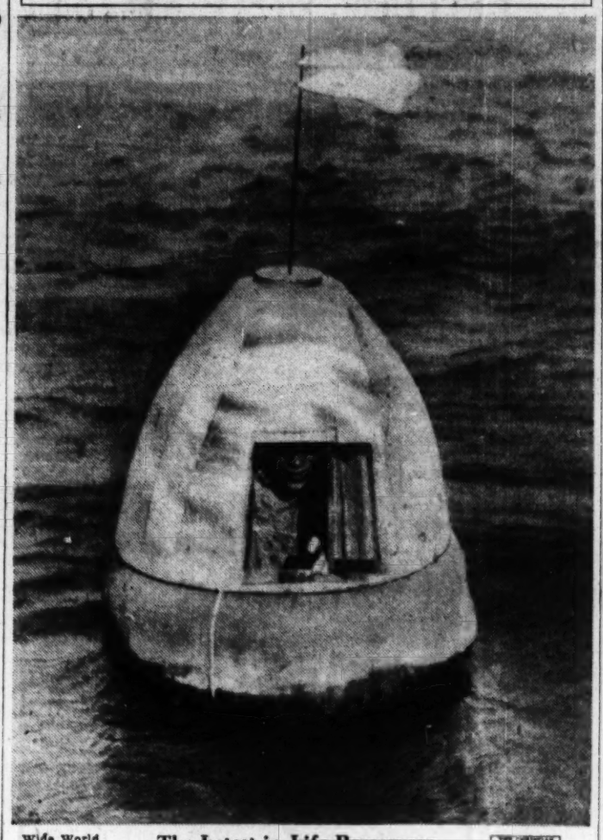
Telephone WIsconsin 7-3878
Mail orders filled

Comfort for the Shipwrecked



Wide World — **The Latest in Life Preservers**

A Cabin Tops the Preserver Fitted With a Window From Which Observations May Be Made.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE DALLES, Ore.—No floating igloo, which has parted company with icebergs wandering down from the Far North, is the strange object seen lately upon the waters of the Columbia River. But, like an iceberg, the submerged portion is important. For, seeing this latest style of life preserver, observers note the comfort provided from the waist up for a shipwrecked mariner—but speculate uncomfortably upon the disposition of his legs.

In case the odd appearance of the life preserver should attract the attention of experimentative swordfish, buoyancy is provided by independent sections of inflated rubber. Either one of these can give adequate support if the other is punctured.

The tentlike structure surmounting the oversized life belt is designed to protect the face from wind and water. It is equipped with a casement window "to allow conversation"—with whom is not stated. A white flag of truce flies from the top.

Stronger Laws Urged For Safety at Sea

(Continued from Page 1)

electrical short circuit might have been the cause is strongly doubted.

While the report thus fails to satisfy curiosity as to the actual cause of the fire, Mr. Hoover emphasizes that this is not nearly as important a consideration as methods for preventing the spread of such fires in future after they have started.

Discussing remedies, Mr. Hoover did not hesitate to imply that some of the blame rests on his own service, with the remark that greater care must be exercised by inspectors in administering existing regulations.

Changes Advocated

In addition he advocates mandatory use of fire-resisting materials in ship consruction—a need he considers more pressing at the moment in excursion and inland waterways ships than oceanic liners; changes in ship design; better equipment of the ship and better training of the crew for fires; examination of candidates for able seamen certificates; authority to discipline radio operators; revision of the laws relating to the limitation of liability and salvage, and establishment of a central staff here in Washington competent to administer laws and regulations uniformly and adequately.

"Attention should be given," the report states, "to the entire revision of the laws relating to the limitation of liability and salvage. The law relating to the limitation of liability grew up in an age profoundly different from our own, and there is no reason why today under modern conditions, the owner should be other than liable to the full extent. If this were done, there would result a constant urge and drive upon the owners of ships to comply with every requirement of safety both as to material and personnel."

Great Change Seen

It is uniformly expected here that this recommendation will ultimately be drafted into legislation and presented to Congress by the Department of Commerce with a request for its passage. It is backed by the general feeling in many quarters here that steamship companies have during recent years been too prone to put considerations of personal profit ahead of the safety of their passengers.

If the company were fully liable for the lives of its passengers, it is felt in official quarters that a great change would immediately be seen in precautions taken on shipboard to guard against any kind of a disaster at sea. Had such a law been in force, it is contended, the Vestris would never have been overloaded and the Morro Castle's crew would, in the first place, have been a better crew, and in the second place, a better trained crew.

The implications in the report that the crew was not of the highest grade, and the suspicion that many of its members were of foreign nationality—a suspicion which Mr. Hoover does not find proven—are also expected to lead to a demand from labor sources for legislation which would make seamanship a more attractive profession, would increase the comfort of the crew and in other ways improve morale in the merchant marine.

Mr. Hoover's report does not go into any detail on the quality and character of the crew or the fundamental reasons why it did not function properly in a case of emergency. But a separate confidential report is supposed to exist somewhere in the Government files here which is said to show that the crew was underpaid, overworked and badly lodged and fed on board ship, with the result that its morale was low. In addition, as little time was given to proper crew training as possible, according to those who claim to have seen the confidential document.

The Hoover report merely finds that "the human equation failed in this disaster," but makes no attempt to show why it failed.

Oscar Robson Arraigned In Robles Kidnaping Case

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 7 (AP)—Oscar H. Robson was arraigned before the United States Commissioner here today on a charge of extortion in connection with the kidnaping 6-year-old June Robles last April 25.

Robson's bond was set at $50,000 by Commissioner Dan Hurley, and he immediately was remanded to jail.

KODAKS AND KODAK SUPPLIES

Snapshots at night now simplicity itself

HOME snapshots *at night* can now be recorded so simply...as easily as outdoors at high noon!

Any camera with *f*.6.3 or faster lens will do. Just load with Kodak "SS" Film, switch on a few Mazda Photo*flood* bulbs (now 25¢ each and good for repeated use) and "shoot" at 1/25 second.

For night pictures with cameras slower than *f*.6.3, use Verichrome and a Photo*flash* bulb (15¢).

We'll gladly give you full details. New picture-taking at night leaflet free on request.

EASTMAN KODAK STORES

ATLANTA, 183 Peachtree St.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 B'walk
BALTIMORE, 309 N. Charles St.
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield Street
Hotel Statler Bldg.
JACKSONVILLE, 129 W. Adams St.
NEW YORK, 356 Madison Ave.
235 West 23rd St.
745 Fifth Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St.
117 So. 16th St.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street
WASHINGTON, D. C., 607 14th Street, N. W.
NRA CODE

Parents Study Nation's Schools At Close Range

American Education Week Observed by Millions Throughout the U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Several million parents in the nation are going to school with their children this week. Citizens have been invited to see at close range how the boys and girls spend their day, what modern schools are like, and how they are weathering the readjustment to new social and economic changes.

It is American Education Week, sponsored by the National Education Association, the American Legion, and the United States Office of Education. In many states governors have issued proclamations calling the citizens to "look to their schools," appraise them, help them.

Citizens and parents have been appealed to in school invitations to visit the schools for special exercises, sit in at classes, get a better understanding of the development of new types of schooling, and new points of view in teaching and administration.

In Chicago, for instance, many parents not familiar with the school situation are invited to go to the schools and see for themselves what is taking place. In some schools special assemblies for parents are held. In others, children's work will be exhibited so that mothers and fathers can find out how the modern school has progressed beyond the old days of the three R's. They may even notice the freedom with which children move about in the up-to-date schoolroom in the absence of the disciplinarian's dictates.

In some schools the activities once entirely excluded from the little red schoolhouse may surprise parents. They will find boys and girls repairing their own shoes, sewing costumes for a play, building scenery, feeding pet mice, or rabbits, or turtles in the school zoo, working together to construct a train out of wooden boxes.

"Educating for Tomorrow" is the slogan for the week. It is a nation-wide effort to adapt the work of the schools to changing social needs. It is a chance for teachers to confer with parents and get across to them the latest developments in teaching and the present financial status of schools.

FINE FLAVOR

20¢ A FULL QUART
(Plus bottle deposit)

AN AMBER, sparkling glass of CLICQUOT CLUB Pale Dry holds a distinctive treat in taste for you . . . a delightful piquancy that you'll find it hard to duplicate.

Choice Jamaica ginger does it . . . aged with selected taste-heightening ingredients . . . and blended with a pure water from natural sources. Add to this a fine, lasting effervescence, and you have complete CLICQUOT CLUB quality.

Full-quart and full-pint bottles too. (Also special hotel and club sizes.) And if you like a richer ginger flavor, there's always CLICQUOT CLUB Golden! . . . Clicquot Club Company, Millis, Massachusetts.

Clicquot Club PALE DRY
The Vintage Ginger Ale

Auxiliary Radio Beacon Added at Newark Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7—Addition of an auxiliary radio beacon at the Newark Airport for use in "blind" landings has been announced by the Bureau of Air Commerce of the Department of Commerce.

Mexico Bars Out Two Newspapers in Spanish

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 7 (AP)—The Spanish language newspapers La Prensa of San Antonio, Texas, and La Opinion of Los Angeles were barred from Mexico by the Government yesterday, presumably because of articles about the Roman Catholic situation.

Shaft Reaches Talc Vein Lost in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Here's good news for shiny noses. A valuable vein of talc, which completely disappeared for 32 years, has been rediscovered in Cherokee County, North Carolina.

HEINZ

Tonight try HEINZ BEAN SOUP
—something new and different

HEAT a tin of Heinz Bean Soup and serve it. (That's all you do—you need not add a thing!) Breathe deep the rich aroma that invites you to partake. Now taste. Ah! Here's a good, substantial soup—a soup for folks who bring stout appetites to sound meals. Thick and full-bodied it is, brimming with munchy navy beans. And bits of sweet, savory ham for an extra palate-teasing touch.

So one more well-loved home-style soup comes into a new era of laborless, thrifty serving. Heinz does all the work for you—the simmering, the seasoning—even to tasting a sample of each batch to be sure the finished soup (just as you will eat it) is absolutely right, and always the same.

And because we *know* each tin of each Heinz soup is delicious we enthusiastically guarantee it. Thuswise:—

HEINZ home-style SOUPS

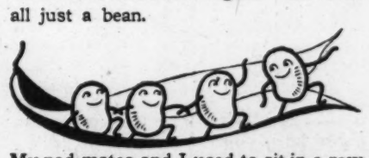
If you don't find Heinz soup the best you ever tasted, return the label to your Grocer and he will refund the purchase price.

Bean Soup	Gumbo Creole	Cream of Mushroom
Onion Soup	Clam Chowder	Cream of Oyster
Consommé	Scotch Broth	Cream of Asparagus
Pepper Pot	Mock Turtle	Cream of Green Pea
Noodle	Vegetable	Cream of Celery
Beef Broth	Cream of Spinach	Cream of Tomato

HEINZ

BOSTON BEN or UP the LADDER to FAME and FAVOR

FIRST I was just a bean—just plain Ben—swinging to and fro in a pod. It was a good stout pod, and I was a pretty exemplary bean, with a shiny, spotless white coat and a trim figure. But after all just a bean.



My pod-mates and I used to sit in a row and discuss the destiny of beans. Many are boiled, many are steamed, some are just lost in the shuffle, and few are chosen for better things.

Then there was this Heinz affair. My big chance and never, *never* shall I forget it. We were picked, shelled and rushed off to the Heinz kitchens. We were marched along under bright lights—on inspection. I puffed out my chest for I knew that my moment had come.

Well I was one of the chosen. They baked us through and through in a very dry, very hot oven. *Then came that sauce!*—that rare and coveted sauce which, dear reader, no rational bean allows himself even to dream of!

I remember my Grandmother relating to me how it was in olden times with our ancestors. How the Pilgrim Mothers slow-baked them and cooked into them a sweet and soothing sauce of molasses and sugar, then garnished them with husky cubes of pork. "Those beans," she would say, "were the kind of nourishment of which our country's pioneer fortitude was made, and we should be proud of the heritage that is ours."

Well, would you believe it, this Heinz sauce of ours is the self-same cherished concoction that glorified my forefathers! I knew it by its mouth-watering come-hither aroma and its rich deliciousness.

High is the honor and lofty the tradition that we chosen carry on. For we are America's time-honored national dish, in latter-day ready form, for you simply to heat and enjoy. No longer just beans, we are an institution now. You will know us by our yellow labels, inscribed "Heinz Oven-Baked Beans, Boston Style."

But you may call me Boston Ben. Your Grocer arranges my dinner engagements.

HEINZ oven-baked BEANS
BOSTON STYLE
3 OTHER DELECTABLE KINDS:
With pork and tomato sauce
With tomato sauce but no pork—vegetarian
Red Kidney Beans in savory sauce

SOLD OUT TO

RAYMOND'S
ENTIRE AND COMPLETE STOCK
Epstein's
1731 Myrtle Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Men's and Boys' CLOTHING
THEIR RETAIL PRICE AROUND $40,000.00
OUR PRICE WILL BE *Sum Different!*

A carefully selected, exclusive stock, designed for *critical wearers* of snappy and conservative clothes. This store catered to *that class* of buyers only. *Didn't even carry Furnishings Goods*—nothing but clothing. Mostly standard brands (see the labels). Enjoyed a fine reputation and good business *but they decided to liquidate* so we bought the whole lot. No Sale had been held, so the stock is COMPLETE.

THURSDAY at 9
YOU CAN BEGIN TO LUG THEM OFF

MEN'S & YOUNG MEN'S SUITS
$12.50 $15.50 $18.50 Marked $19.50 to $35

Also TOPCOATS—OVERCOATS
$12.50 $16.50 $19.50 Marked $19.50 to $35

LARGE SELECTION Boys' and Students' Clothing

Five Intersectional Football Games in Southeastern Field

Louisiana State, Tulane and Georgia Will Be Closely Watched as They Meet George Washington, Colgate and Yale Away From Home

Southeastern Conference Football Standing

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Alabama	5	0	149	32	1.000
Tulane	5	0	83	30	1.000
Louisiana State	3	0	74	9	1.000
Vanderbilt	3	1	41	47	.750
Tennessee	1	1	33	13	.500
Kentucky	1	1	23	34	.500
Georgia	1	2	26	33	.333
Mississippi	1	2	19	46	.333
Georgia Tech.	0	2	26	47	.000
Florida	0	2	12	42	.000
Sewanee	0	2	12	54	.000
Miss. State	0	3	3	73	.000
Auburn	0	4	12	49	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 7—Southeastern Conference gridiron enthusiasts will nibble at choice intersectional football morsels Saturday, while the leaders await another week in which to risk their standing in titular combats. Louisiana State, Tulane, and Georgia are the teams playing games with teams of other sections and each must travel to the site of battle. The Louisianans go to the Capitol for a contest with George Washington University. Tulane journeys to New York for another battle with Colgate. The Tulane team of 1933 defeated Colgate in a sensational battle, and the eleven of 1934 may repeat should they acquire that touch of genius that has heretofore been lacking. Georgia has failed to come up to expectations because of poor condition of the squad, and it is doubtful whether it can maintain its long string of victories against Yale when the two meet at New Haven.

Four intra-Conference battles are on the bill for Saturday and while each is important in the ultimate standing of teams, it is hardly possible that any of the eight elevens could come through for a title claim. They are interesting chiefly because of the sentiment surrounding them. Vanderbilt will play Sewanee at Nashville; Auburn and Georgia Tech will renew their ancient rivalry in Atlanta; Tennessee has played Mississippi State for years and appears to have the usual edge in their meeting at Knoxville and Florida plays Ole Miss at Gainesville. Alabama has an interconference game with Clemson of the Southern Conference at Tuscaloosa and the powerful Tide should win as it pleases. Kentucky tackles lighter opposition in its game with Southwestern at Memphis.

With Southeastern Conference play now past the half-way mark it appears that Alabama is almost "in" with games against Georgia Tech and Vanderbilt, only, blocking the path to glory. Louisiana and Tulane, who are also in the thick of the title fight, provide the only serious opposition in the championship quest of each, when they meet on Dec. 1. One is almost sure to fall, while a tie game would throw honors right into the lap of Alabama. The Crimson Tide of Alabama continues to lead Conference scorers with 173 points in all battles, while Tulane is theoretically the best defensive eleven, having permitted only 30 points to all opponents.

Alabama paraded in its usual style Saturday, turning back a fighting Kentucky eleven by a score of 34 to 14 before a large crowd at Lexington. M. R. Howell '35, Alabama's great half, was in the game for the first 10 minutes only; but his splendid passing and running sent his mates off to a fine start that scored twice in the first period. He was succeeded at left half by J. R. Riley '37 who confused Kentucky with a number of dazzling passes. Very conservative in their aerial attacks in previous games, the Tide cut loose with eight against the Wild Cats, completing six for the astounding gain of 188 yards. Bert Johnson '37, brilliant running back, scored in both the third and fourth periods for Kentucky. Numerous Alabama substitutes were in the game on both occasions. His second touchdown jaunt was by far the longest run of a game that was closely contested despite the size of the score. In this trip to the goal, Johnson swept off tackle, eluded the Alabama secondary, and sped 69 yards for a score. Alabama again displayed excellent end play, while Charles Marr '35, guard, and Capt. William E. Lee '35, tackle, were outstanding in their line play. J. A. Long '37, end, and S. E. Wagner '35, tackle, played best in the line for Kentucky.

Mickal's Great Passing

Louisiana State ran roughshod over Mississippi State in a night game at Baton Rouge but permitted State its only score of the year against a Conference foe. The final score was 25 to 3 with Louisiana scoring in each period. Abe Mickal's great passing sent Louisiana off to a flying start when he tossed 17 yards to J. L. Fatheree '36, who slid three yards for the score. In the second period he passed 30 yards to Quarterback W. R. Sullivan '35 who ran 30 yards more to score. W. A. Crass '37, substituting for Mickal at halfback, drove down the field for a third-period score, and his plunging put the ball in position for Sullivan to score again in the last period. Charles Armstrong '37, State's flashy halfback, passed his team to the 13-yard mark in the second period, but was forced to kick a placement for the only State score.

Tulane defeated Mississippi 15 to 0 in New Orleans to maintain a spotless record. It was said to have been Tulane's worst exhibition in 10 years, as numerous bad passes were made, good passes missed, and several scoring chances tossed away. Tulane held a two-point margin by virtue of a safety, throughout the first half and its attack never got under way until the third period. Then Halfback Howard A. Bryan '36, slipped along the sidelines for nearly 50 yards and Claude Simons Jr. '35, half, went around end for one yard and the touchdown. Capt. Joseph E. Loftin '35, fullback, ran 41 yards for the last Tulane score.

Georgia came through for its first Conference victory in winning from Florida by a 14 to 0 score at Jacksonville. The Bulldogs were forced into the air to win, so stubborn was the Florida line defense. Georgia scored first in the second quarter advancing 65 yards in the drive. The passing and running of J. E. Bond '36, half, interspersed with a 22-yard dash by J. M. Jones '37, carried to the Florida one-yard line from where Glenn E. Johnson '36, half, plunged for the score. Georgia's second tally, which came in the fourth quarter, was the result of a 30-yard toss from Maurice Green '37, fullback, to Bond at the goal line.

In games with elevens of the Southern Conference, Auburn led a strong Duke eleven for three periods in a quagmire and steady rain at Legion Field, Birmingham, only to lose 6 to 13. Auburn scored when J. H. Karam '37, half, swung around right end for nine yards and a touchdown in a beautiful run. The fighting Tigers staved off numerous Duke threats until the fourth period when Duke caught the entire secondary drawn in on fourth down. A pass over center from Parker to Cornelius was good for 19 yards and the score. An inexperienced Auburn backfield was again caught napping in the same period when Jack Alexander, Duke fullback, slipped through guard on a spinner and sped 38 yards to the goal line. J. R. Mitchell '37, brilliant Auburn runner, passer and kicker, played only a few minutes. Capt. J. E. Dunlap '35, guard, was outstanding during the time he was in the game for Duke, while Parker at quarter showed great potential ability.

Georgia Tech also fared badly against a Southern Conference foe, losing by a 0-to-26 score before a powerful North Carolina team in Atlanta. Tech's usually strong line failed to function, and the Tar Heels crashed through and ran the ends for long gains. Carolina scored twice in each the first and third periods with Harry Montgomery, and Donald Jackson, halves, and James Hutchins, fullback, providing most of the gains, and Capt. George Barclay '35 again proving a tower in the line at guard. C. W. Williams '35 played his usual strong game for Tech at tackle.

Close Call for Vanderbilt

Sewanee barely nosed out the Tennessee P. I. eleven in the mud at Sewanee, winning its second victory of the year by a score of 7 to 6. M. S. Poage '36, half, went over for the touchdown in the third period, while Ralph Ruch '35, crack fullback, kicked for the winning margin.

In intersectional battles Vanderbilt had a close call with George Washington at Washington, but eked out a 7-to-6 victory. It was the first loss of the year for George Washington. Late in the second quarter, Quarterback Randall Dixon '36 ran to his right on a fake end run and then tossed nine yards to the goal line to C. F. Geny '36, end, for the Vanderbilt touchdown. Richard Plasman '37, end, kicked the point from placement for the winning margin. His blocking of an enemy kick and its recovery by H. L. Dickison '35, guard, had placed the Commodores in scoring position. The great kicking of Dixon served to protect the Vanderbilt margin and get them out of several tight places.

Tennessee trailed Fordham in a great 12-to-13 score game at New York and thereby surprised its followers in the South. On the basis of previous form the Volunteers were expected to win, but perhaps several hard games in a row had taken too much from the fighting Tennesseeans. Out-gaining Fordham and amassing the most first downs might have been sufficient to send Tennessee to victory had the toes of its goal-kickers been more accurate. Then, too, there was the matter of losing its chief scoring threat because of a rules infraction just as another scoring spree was brewing. Charles Vaughan '35, sensational passer at halfback, again stood out for the Volunteers.

Great Triple-Threat Player

Abe Mickal '36
Louisiana State University Football Team

Southeastern Scores

Georgia		Georgia Tech	
42-Stetson	0	12-Clemson	7
7-Furman	2	12-Vanderbilt	27
0-No. Carolina	14	0-Duke	20
6-Tulane	7	2-Michigan	9
6-Alabama	26	12-Tulane	20
14-Florida	0	0-No. Carolina	26
75	49	38	109
Alabama		**Vanderbilt**	
24-Howard	0	7-Miss. State	0
35-Sewanee	6	27-Georgia Tech	12
41-Miss. State	0	32-Cincinnati	0
13-Tennessee	6	7-Auburn	6
26-Georgia	6	0-Louisiana St.	29
34-Kentucky	14	7-Geo. Wash'gt'n	6
173	32	80	53
Tennessee		**Sewanee**	
32-Centre	0	0-Southwestern	2
19-No. Carolina	7	6-Alabama	35
27-Mississippi	0	21-Tenn. Wesley'n	0
6-Alabama	13	0-West Point	20
14-Duke	6	6-Mississippi	19
12-Fordham	13	7-Tenn. T.	6
110	39	40	82
Kentucky		**Auburn**	
26-Maryville	0	0-Birm'ngh'm So.	7
0-Wash. & Lee	7	15-Oglethorpe	0
27-Cincinnati	0	0-Tulane	13
7-Clemson	0	6-Louisiana St.	20
0-No. Carolina	6	6-Vanderbilt	7
9-Auburn	0	0-Kentucky	9
14-Alabama	34	6-Duke	13
83	47	33	69
Tulane		**Florida**	
41-Chattanooga	0	13-Rollins	2
13-Auburn	0	20-Virginia P. I.	13
28-Florida	12	12-Tulane	28
7-Georgia	6	14-N. C. State	0
20-Georgia Tech	12	0-Maryland	21
15-Mississippi	0	0-Georgia	14
124	30	59	78
Louisiana State		**Mississippi**	
9-Rice	9	44-Memphis T.	0
14-So. Methodist	14	19 Southwestern	0
20-Auburn	6	0-Tennessee	27
16-Arkansas	0	6-Howard	7
29-Vanderbilt	0	19-Sewanee	6
25-Miss. State	3	0-Tulane	15
113	32	88	55
Miss. State			
13-Howard	7		
0-Vanderbilt	7		
6-Millsaps	7		
0-Alabama	41		
21 Southwestern	6		
13-Miss C.	6		
3-Louisiana St.	25		
50	99		

Boston Bruins Stronger Than Team Last Year

New Manager, Patrick, Keeps Six Veterans—Many New Men

The Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League are stronger. That is the impression of the 1934-35 edition. New players and a new coach have been added and of the two the new coach is of most importance. Frank Patrick, former hockey magnate and manager on the Pacific coast and last year managing director of the National Hockey League, has taken over the managerial and coaching duties of the Bruins.

Patrick has retained six veterans of two or more years' experience on the Bruins to build around: Tiny Thompson, goalie; Eddie Shore, defenseman; Nels Stewart and Marty Barry, centers; Dit Clapper, right wing, and Red Beattie, left wing.

Thompson again is the mainstay of the Bruin defense. The biggest problem at present is to find men to pair with Shore on the outer-defense. Jean Pusie, Joe Jerwa, and Archie Wilcox. The latest is a new acquisition, Gordon "Tony" Savage, a defenseman of several seasons' experience in minor leagues. One other alternative Patrick may resort to, unless new men are secured, is to drop "Babe" Siebert, left winger, to the defense.

Offensively Nels Stewart at center, Leighton Emms with Detroit last year, at left wing, and Johnny Gagnon, Canadiens last year, at right wing have comprised one line with Marty Barry in between Dit Clapper and Babe Siebert, Red Beattie on another line.

Other forwards still on trial are Charlie Sands, third-string Toronto right wing last year; Art Giroux, Providence right wing last year; and Frank Jerwa and Peggy O'Neil, centers up from the Bruin Cubs of last year and an amateur from Prince Albert, Alec Motter.

These are the likely choices to begin play tomorrow night at Toronto. There are, however, several players on the Bruin Cubs, who, if they show improvement or the present Bruins falter, will be raised to the major league club by Patrick. Efforts to secure any of the outstanding players from other clubs were unsuccessful. In the pre-season exhibition series with Canadiens the Bruins looked pretty good.

Six-Day Race in New York, Dec. 2

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Fifteen teams will take part in the fifty-seventh bicycle race to be staged at Madison Square Garden, Dec. 2 to 8.

National Officials Will Urge Heydler To Continue Office

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—With no outstanding candidacies as yet developed for the National League baseball presidency, vacated by John Arnold Heydler in the middle of a four-year term of office, it appears likely an effort will be made by the club owners to have their veteran chief executive reconsider his withdrawal and continue on the job, if and when his health permits.

In any event and for a number of reasons, it now appears doubtful the National League magnates will do much more than canvass the situation at their special meeting here this Thursday, deferring final decision, if necessary, until the annual session on Dec. 11. Heydler's resignation, accepted reluctantly by the league's board of directors last Friday, is effective on that date.

The proposal to "draft Heydler," at least until the end of his present term in 1936, has been prompted, first, by the apparent lack of agreement on a successor so far and, secondly, by a desire to wipe out completely the proposal in some quarters that the president reached his decision to resign while "under fire" for his activities in keeping the closing stages of the National League pennant race under the closest kind of surveillance.

The linking of the two circumstances has persisted despite flat denials by league directors, as well as Heydler, that there was the slightest connection. Heydler has for more than a year contemplated resigning, because of uncertain health, but deferred taking any definite step until he felt he had the league's affairs in shape to pass on to his successor with a minimum of difficulty. His plans for calling his directors into session and making known his decision were laid long before publication of facts concerning his watchfulness over the crucial pennant game.

Heydler himself has been disturbed by some of the published reaction to his resignation, but he declined yesterday to say whether he would reconsider his resignation if asked by the club owners to do so. However, he feels that after nearly 40 years of service to the league, as an umpire, statistician, private secretary, secretary-treasurer and president, he has earned a complete rest.

The proposal which the magnates may consider is to elect Heydler's private secretary, Harvey Traband, to the office of secretary-treasurer, and then ask Heydler to continue in office as president after taking a leave of absence for the benefit of his health. Under this arrangement, Traband would take over the duties as acting president until Heydler's return.

Sporting Around the Hub

COACH LEW MANLEY'S Tufts College football team keeps bounding down the road of success, and no wonder. The versatility of the players has had a direct bearing on the team's undefeated, untied and unscored-upon record. Not a single man can be found on the first-string eleven who confines his athletic talents to football alone. Some take part in as many as three sports. Four of the footballers are captains and one is a former leader. Track, basketball and wrestling sports have done their share to make the gridmen fast on their feet, skillful in ball handling and rugged. Even the varsity football team manager is a good tennis player. Tufts tamed the New Hampshire Wildcats last Saturday and stand a good chance of keeping their record clean in the contest with Middlebury at the Oval this Saturday.

* * *

Followers of Irish sport and football fans in particular will be at the Back Bay railway station tonight to welcome Galway, All-Irish Gaelic football champions, scheduled to arrive at 8:30. The Irish tourists will play the pick of New England players, Sunday afternoon, at Celtic Park in Hyde Park. The visitors will be quartered at Hotel Westminster.

* * *

Peaches Lyons of Everett, present titleholder, will meet Frenchy Jackson of New Bedford tonight in the opening match of the New England pocket billiard championship tournament at Bosworth Hall, 92 Tremont Street. The first player to reach 125 points wins the match. Play begins at 8 o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, star tennis and badminton player, scored a total of 67 points to lead the field of 19 women badminton enthusiasts in the first of the new Tennis and Badminton Club's draw doubles tournament yesterday. Each player competed in four matches of 21 points with different partners, and Mrs. Wightman's margin was four points over her nearest rival, Mrs. Leon M. Little. Mrs. W. H. Locke, with 61 points, and Elizabeth Smith, with 59, placed third and fourth, respectively.

* * *

Boston University's varsity basketball team will play 16 games this season. Five will be on the home court at the B. U. Gymnasium, St. Botolph Street. Trinity and Massachusetts Technology are new opponents. Colgate, met at Hamilton, N. Y. last year, will play on B. U.'s home court for the first time. The schedule: Dec. 5—Harvard at Cambridge; 8—Dartmouth at Hanover; 14—Vermont; 15—Trinity at Hartford; 18—Brown. Jan. 5—Tufts; 11—Norwich at Northfield, Vt.; 12—Vermont at Burlington. Feb. 2—New Hampshire; 9—Tufts at Medford; 12—Connecticut State at Storrs, Conn.; 14—Worcester Tech at Worcester; 18—Colgate; 20—M. I. T. at Cambridge; 22—New Hampshire at Durham; 27—Clark at Worcester.

* * *

Tufts College opens its basketball season on Dec. 15 against Brown University and closes the 16-game schedule on March 2 with Massachusetts State College. Early in February the Brown and Blue will make a trip to New Jersey to play three games, against Rutgers, Panzer and Upsala.

Dodgers Practically Out of Eastern Race

National Professional Football League
Western Division

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago Bears	8	0	1.000
Detroit	8	0	1.000
Green Bay	5	3	.625
Chicago Cardinals	3	4	.429
Cincinnati	0	8	.000
Eastern Division			
New York	5	3	.625
Boston	5	4	.500
Brooklyn	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	2	5	.286
Pittsburgh	2	8	.200

Results Nov. 6

Chicago Cardinals 21, Brooklyn 0.
Philadelphia 64, Cincinnati 0.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers' hopes of getting into the midst of the eastern division race in the National Professional Football race have received an abrupt setback.

Going out against the Chicago Cardinals, one of the western trailers, the Dodgers found all their mistakes turned into touchdowns last night as they played off a game postponed because of last Sunday's storm. The Cardinals blocked two punts and recovered a fumble to get on the path to three touchdowns and a 21-to-0 victory.

The Cincinnati Reds wound up their affairs under that name by absorbing a 64-to-0 beating from the Philadelphia Eagles, a record score for the league.

The Reds will make their début as the St. Louis Gunners Sunday, playing against Pittsburgh.

Washington Seeks Olympic Tryouts

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—The Washington Ski Club of Seattle recently announced that it will make application immediately for the national downhill and slalom race championships and the American Olympic team tryouts for Mount Rainier, near Tacoma, this coming winter sport season.

Decision to make the bid came after the meeting of the Pacific Northwest Ski Association at Cle Elum recently, when the Washington Ski Club was voted into the association.

"We will make a very determined effort at once to have the United States Olympic tryouts for slalom and downhill racing held in connection with the proposed Pacific northwestern slalom and downhill championships or perhaps even the first United States slalom and downhill championships, at Paradise Valley, Mount Rainier, sometime in March or April, 1935," the Washington Ski Club announced.

"There is admittedly no locality better suited for such tryouts than our region and in particular Paradise Valley. We have the best terrain and snow conditions for such events in the whole United States."

The association granted the application of the Washington club to hold the first Pacific northwestern slalom and downhill championships, and also adopted dates for the jumping and cross-country competition.

Cle Elum was awarded the first association tournament, Jan. 13; Cascade Ski Club, Portland, was given three dates, Dec. 30, Jan. 27 and Feb. 24; Seattle received Feb. 3; Leavenworth the northwest championships, Feb. 10, and Bend, Ore., Feb. 17.

Charity Game Rumored

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 7 (AP)—Twin cities newspapers yesterday printed stories saying it was rumored in the East that federal relief officials at Washington were considering a post-season game for charity between the University of Minnesota and Princeton football teams. Both teams are thus far unbeaten, with Minnesota labeled in some quarters as a possible national champion. The rumors added that the game, if arranged, would be played either in Chicago or New York.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Major League Hockey Enters Sports Picture

TOMORROW night finds major-league hockey entering the sports picture again and from then until the Stanley Cup series is concluded some time next spring, the National Hockey League clubs will be battling for the league championship which is now held by Detroit and the Stanley Cup which is just now in possession of the Chicago Black Hawks. There have been many changes in the clubs since the season of 1933-34 came to a close and the fans are eagerly awaiting the results of these changes. The transfer of the Ottawa team to St. Louis is also going to be watched closely, especially by the club owners, as it is their hope that the western city will prove to be a better hockey center than has Ottawa, which has failed to be a paying proposition even when it had a team which could hold its own with the best of them.

Clean, Hard Hockey Wanted

It is generally claimed that hockey did not receive as good financial backing from the fans in several of the cities in 1934 as was the case in previous years. This was no doubt due to more than one reason, with the scarcity of money available for such purposes as the biggest cause of the falling off at the gate. But I believe that there were other reasons, and not the least of them was the fact that too often the teams failed to play good clean, hard hockey. There were also one or two cases last year when events far removed from what the hockey fan paid his money to see took place, and there is no question but what many persons who were at the games where they occurred failed to attend the future contests in those cities. There is no place for rowdyism either on the part of players or spectators at a professional hockey game, and the sooner it is stopped the better it will be for the sport. We believe there is a prosperous future ahead of the N. H. L. this winter if it sees that its teams confine their play to good clean, hard hockey. I hope that this will be done, as there is no question about hockey being a great game when properly played.

* * *

That Point After Touchdown

The point after touchdown has for years been a very important one in deciding more than one big football game. This year finds it just as important, and the experts are trying to figure out whether or not the size of the new ball is resulting in more misses than in years past. It now looks as if Nebraska would win the Big Six title again just on the ability of its goal kicker to convert the after-point in the all-important game with Iowa State, and Illinois is still in the running for the Big Ten title through the dependable kicking of Lester L. Lindberg, who kicked two points after to defeat Ohio State, 14 to 13, and one to defeat Michigan, 7 to 6.

* * *

The Signing of the Dean Brothers

Reports from St. Louis state that President Sam Breadon of the St. Louis Cardinals and Dizzy and Daffy Dean, the two star pitchers of that club, have been meeting each other at the club office during the past day or two; but that the question of signing contracts for the season of 1935 has been put off until next January. Both sides state that they expect no difficulty in coming to terms, and it is to be hoped that they are correct in this. Considering the fine work which the Deans did, especially in the World Series, they are no doubt expecting liberal increases over their 1934 salaries. In fact, reports state that Dizzy is regarding $25,000 as a fair salary for next year, while his brother is credited with hinting at $15,000. As we said before, we do not envy the man who will have to get their signatures to their 1935 contracts, despite the claims that there will be no trouble signing them.

Canadian-American Hockey League Schedule, 1934-35

	At Boston	At Providence	At Philadelphia	At New Haven	At Quebec
Boston		Nov. 11 Dec. 9, 25 Jan. 13 Feb. 13 March 17	Nov. 17 Dec. 8 Jan. 9, 30 Feb. 20 March 6	Nov. 18 Dec. 2, 16 Jan. 6 Feb. 3 March 3	Nov. 7, 9 Jan. 2, 4 March 19, 24
Providence	Nov. 24, 29 Dec. 29 Feb. 9, 16, 28		Dec. 20, 22 Jan. 2, 5 March 20, 23	Dec. 30 Jan. 1 Feb. 10, 24 March 13, 24	Dec. 11, 13 Jan. 30 Feb. 1 March 5, 7
Philadelphia	Nov. 15 Dec. 1 Jan. 16 Feb. 2, 23 March 2	Nov. 14 Dec. 2 Jan. 6, 30 Feb. 3 March 3		Nov. 29 Dec. 9 Jan. 13, 27 March 10, 21	Dec. 4, 6 Jan. 15, 17 Feb. 5, 7
New Haven	Dec. 6, 13 Jan. 17 Feb. 7, 14 March 7	Dec. 5, 19 Jan. 16 Feb. 6, 25 March 14	Nov. 21, 28 Dec. 12, 29 Jan. 23 Feb. 9		Nov. 14, 16 Jan. 8, 10 Feb. 27 March 1
Quebec	Nov. 22 Dec. 20 Jan. 24, 26 Feb. 21 March 14	Nov. 18, 21 Dec. 16 Jan. 27 Feb. 20 March 10	Nov. 24 Dec. 15 Jan. 19 Feb. 13, 16 March 16	Nov. 25 Dec. 23, 25 Jan. 20 Feb. 17 March 17	

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Sighing for What Is Not

"DID we not make a fine mistake when we were young," wrote Elinor Wylie, the poet and novelist-author of "Jennifer Lorn," to a literary friend, "in becoming what are called artists? What a noble shoemaker, to choose a trade at random, you would have made, and I how excellent at contriving artificial flowers or the peep-show scenes inside Easter eggs!"

Doubtless the quotation, slightly paraphrased, from a gallant and humorous letter by one of the many gallant and humorous women writers of our generation represents a fleeting mood; but it is none the less characteristic, surely, in its revelation of something that is common to most people—the sense that one period or another life holds out to us a different mode of existence, a different vocation, from that which we now pursue.

Shelley had obviously noted the tendency in himself and those around him to believe this, when he described in a poem how we look before and after and sigh for what is not. It is as though we regard the present as but a stepping-stone from the past into the future—quite an erroneous method of dealing with life—and inevitably, by doing so, we are led to the hazardous conviction that, happy though our existing state may be, the perfection of happiness is somewhere round the corner!

A mirage, of course; but one that the great have shared with the lowly. Not only is it envisaged by the individuals whose fortune has been restricted; the people of name and fame also play their part in sighing for what is not. Sir James Barrie once declared that to be a champion bowler in the game of cricket was his heart's desire; Jack London confessed that he would rather be a successful prize-fighter than a successful tale-teller. Spoken in jest? Yes, but many a true word, as we know, is not incompatible with jesting. The author of "Peter Pan" and the author of "White Fang" were probably giving expression to a deeply rooted human instinct, that not even a satisfactory achievement in one direction can do more than render dormant, to reach out toward a vague something beyond our grasp.

* * *

THIS REACHING OUT—how fascinating it is to observe the manifold ways in which the instinct is expressed! A novelist would say that there are as many ways as there are people, and it is not seemly to differ from a novelist, whose business is to see more, and therefore to count oftener, than the ordinary person. All the same, numerous though such ways may be, they group themselves, roughly, into a few kinds. The reaching out of the disheartened man or woman, the disillusioned one, is an instance.

Frequently we have read in the biographies of a sudden burning of boats and a lightning resolution to make good in another sphere. Gertrude Jekyll, who became a designer of gardens and was widely known and esteemed for the beautiful landscapes, up and down England, surrounding the homes of cultured men and women, that were the outcome of her love of leafy and flowery vistas. But Gertrude Jekyll did not bethink herself of this delectable profession, until she had vainly tried to establish herself as a painter.

Miss Jekyll sighed to good purpose. So did another whose life story has been told in books, and whose fame is wider than her's and more substantial—Joseph Conrad. Everybody is acquainted with the early romance of the author of "Romance"—the Polish sailor who, working aboard a ship that traveled through tropic seas, wrote unknown to his fellow seaman a novel. He kept the secret until, by happy chance, a young Englishman whose name was Galsworthy became a passenger on the same ship. It was Conrad's discovery that John Galsworthy shared his literary ambitions which prompted him to ask his advice about the hidden manuscript. Thereafter, Joseph Conrad's wistful yearning toward a vastly different sort of existence was translated into action: how he set himself to the study of what for him was a foreign language and, eventually mastering it, bade farewell to the sea, has provided a classic example of the greater strangeness of truth than fiction.

* * *

AS FOR TRUTH being stranger than fiction in this regard, an equally inspiring instance is that of the poet, William Henry Davies, whose lyrics flash always as brightly as this:

> Good morning, life—and all
> Things glad and beautiful.
> My pockets nothing hold,
> But no that owns the gold,
> The sun, is my great friend—
> His speeding has no end!

Davies was at one time a tramp—the "supertramp," Bernard Shaw called him: and, while he was peddling his wares on the road, he sighed in his own unique fashion: "I wandered alone about the town, and as I went here and there in this enchanted place, ambition again took possession of me, stronger than ever. It filled me with vexation to think that I was no nearer my object, for I was, practically speaking, penniless. . . . November was here, and I was suddenly confronted with a long winter before me, and I pictured myself starving and snowbound in a small, out-of-the-way village, or mercilessly pelted by hailstones on a wild, shelterless heath. Side by side with these scenes I placed my idea, which was a small room with a cosy fire, in which I sat surrounded by books."

Disheartenment, disillusionment: history is rich in the Conrads, Davieses and Jekylls who turned their backs on all that failed to uplift them and were not content to gaze longingly into another world. Would that they could be emulated by the others who have done nothing more practical than throwing their hands up! There is much to be said for those who, in similar circumstances, are unable to rely on some especial personal gift, artistic, literary, or scientific, and yet who have the good sense to hold on to what is, making the best, and believing the best, of what they actually possess. Except that he was blessed with a personal gift, Sir James Barrie is to be grouped among those who have held on, in spite of his unrealized ambition to be a great cricketer. But stay: when we come to think of it, Barrie once did his bit of boat-burning, too. Does not the hero of "When a Man's Single," a newspaper reporter in a stick-in-the-mud provincial town, stroll aimlessly down to the railway station and, on the spur of the moment, board the express to London? And has Barrie ever denied our right to identify him with the rash young man who won fame in letters as a direct consequence of that unpremeditated action?

* * *

TO STIFLE ONE'S SIGHS, or to translate them into life and, maybe, achievement; we know which is the glamorous course! But there is one still more glamorous, and worthily so, for Leonardo da Vinci figures among those who have taken it: and who in all literature and art is so glamorous as Leonardo? In his survey of the "before and after," the great Italian's past was always prologue, as Shakespeare—another burner of boats—was to put it. Leonardo was always starting afresh. He wrote poetry—and sighed for prose. He established himself—and sighed for painting. His fame as painter was not everything—he sighed for sculpture, architecture, scientific invention! Our own William Morris, with his poetry and romance, his weaving and designing, his mastery of many crafts, is another of the highly glamorous ones. Not for Morris the satisfaction of a single achievement: He went on sighing, in fact, after his achievements had become dazzling in their multiplicity, and a trip to Iceland for fresh material as a writer of romance did not subdue his voracious appetite for new kinds of work. Morris, we think, would have scoffed at Shelley's dictum if it had meant that sighs were the end of the matter as well as the beginning!

To sigh for what is not, therefore, is, except as an end, normal, estimable, and inevitable, since man first looked back and forward. It would only be mistaken if it were an end in itself, mere waste effort, disarming resolution, a drawback to man's warfare. "Dressed in my dreams," says the poet, "I think myself the king of men." The most kingly among men, history and geography teach us, are those who are forever sighing, dreaming—and striving.

THOMAS MOULT.

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On an Australian Farm

THE river, bringing clear water from the mountains, ran sparkling in the sunlight. It was cold and pure as crystal. Its bed was white, quartz gravel, shining with specks of mica that glittered like gold: fool's gold, they called it. Though the river ran on in its beauty while men worked and died.

The flatter soil spread back from the river, in greater or lesser curves of flatness, losing in richness as it mounted a ridge. Along this reach the ridges were never more than a hundred yards from the bank, sometimes they rose from the water's edge. But whatever this arrangement lost in farm value it gained in beauty. The patches of flat in the windings were never big enough or regular enough for plowing and the planting of a crop. A Chinaman might have done it, but not an Australian. Where the soil was rich and level, scrub had been cleared and trees felled. Perhaps some grass seeds had been scattered, or perhaps this tenderer growth just naturally grew dominant in such a condition, but a tight green carpet of paspalum and couch covered the flats. It was beautiful. The bright green spread of it, deeper in colour towards the roots, with little shadows of its own light, and higher lonelier blades shining in the sun. One quick look, and it was all a vivid green; another longer look, and it was a patchwork of light and shade, all contributing to the one grand colour. It was springy yet soft, fresh yet warm, beneath the feet. . . .

Six months later, the spring had come. The rains were less heavy and constant, so the cold and sodden soil was sweetening from the winter sourness. The sun shone steadily higher and stronger, preparing the earth and the air for quick rich growth again. Puddles and patches of mud dried and became firm, when the green of new grass began to spread. Fruit trees blossomed. And the wild evergreens also burst into bloom. There were glistening colours of green in the leaves of the gum trees, and among them were white, red, yellow, and pink blooms, sweetly scented. It was wonderful to see tall and massive things like that going gay. But best of all, partly because they came first, were the wattles. They only grew about forty feet or so, not over a hundred, like the gum trees, and their leaves were feathery; but their yellow blossoms were so thick that each tree made a cloud of colour, and their scent made a cloud of perfume.—Eric Muspratt, in "Ambition." (London: Duckworth.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GIRL WITH A FAN, *by Auguste Renoir, Now in the Hermitage, Leningrad*

IF EVER there was an artist who communicated through his work his joy in painting, it was Auguste Renoir.

The French painter belonged to a most tumultuous period in art history. Also he lived in Paris, stronghold at that time of artistic rebels. In the latter part of the nineteenth century, the arts were due for some radical innovations. Social tendencies were changing; there were new inventions and new devices; there was a reaction from the artificiality and conventionality which had been established in the previous era. The painters in Paris happened to be richly endowed with taste and ideas during this interval. They were also free of obligations to a monarch, or to dictating patrons. Exhilarated by their freedom, they launched upon ideas which had hitherto been unknown and even frowned upon by so-called people of taste.

For example, artists began painting simple folk devoid of fine costumes, jewelry, and luxurious surroundings. Degas, Daumier and Renoir were among the more courageous French artists who chose their models from plain people whom they saw in the shops, on the boulevards, at the theater. Thus they revealed enormous new territory for subject matter, and found beauty in unexpected sources.

Auguste Renoir was the happiest of these painters. In their pursuit of the new subjects, some artists dwelt upon sordid and disheartening scenes; but he seemed to take note of people when they were occupied pleasantly, thinking, moving about, playing the piano, chatting. He depicted children at their games, mothers teaching babes to walk, flowers, fruits, the countryside. There is exuberance in the visualization, the landscape is warmed by sunlight, the grass is lush, the trees in full bloom. In his portrayals of flowers, Renoir could convey the sense of their growth, their ripening, their fragrance.

When he portrayed people, he employed the same eager brush, applying the pigment lightly and facilely. Renoir was an Impressionist, and he was not interested in representing details as they are seen and measured in the world outside. He sought an effect, a mood, a general feeling of texture, color, luminosity. At first glance, the color seems to have been put on carelessly and hastily; but, as the eye absorbs the total pattern, the surfaces take on depth, quality, luster, and what seems an inarticulate surface proves to be animate, warm and beautiful.

Impressionism was a dangerous practice for the dilletante, but the artist could use the casual, summary method to advantage. When one analyzes the details of a Renoir portrait, such as the "Girl With a Fan" of the Hermitage, one observes point by point how casual was Renoir's handling. Yet observe the picture as a whole—it may even help to half-shut the eyes—and then the significant total effect may be apprehended. The subject seems alive, sympathetic, human. The stretch of monochrome for the fan is a flat foil for a well-rounded, expressive face. Purposely the artist has enlarged the eyes, thickened the lips, made the fringe of hair on the forehead more ragged; purposely he has indicated the flounce around the throat as though it were tossed foam, and contrasted it with opaque dark.

Such portraiture is not topographic; it is a living presence.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

Washington and Bolívar

IN THE United States the fame of Bolívar was the talk of the day. He was held in esteem like that accorded the Father of Our Country. From the family of George Washington, Bolívar received a token that he cherished above all other honors bestowed upon him. It was presented to him through Lafayette, and sent by George Washington Custis, the adopted son of George Washington. The token was in the form of a gold medal that had once been presented to Washington by the United States. Accompanying it was a small gold locket that contained a miniature of Washington and a lock of his hair. On the locket was the following inscription in Latin: "This portrait of the Liberator of North America is presented, by his adopted son, to him who achieved a similar glory in South America." In the letter that accompanied the gifts Lafayette wrote:

> Of all living men, and of all men in history my friend General Washington would not have preferred any to yourself as the recipient of this token. What more can I say to the great citizen of South America . . . a man who bears in his heart an unlimited love for liberty and an absolutely pure love for republicanism? . . . Permit me to offer to you, Mr. President-Liberator, the homage of my profound esteem.

With the reply to Lafayette's letter, in which Bolívar wrote, "My embarrassment is as great as the immensity of the gratitude which I am now expressing to you, together with assurance of that respect which every man owes to the Father of Liberty," a long and interesting correspondence between the two men began.—From "The Dauntless Liberator," by PHYLLIS MARSCHALL and JOHN CRANE. (New York: Century.)

Security

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT A time like the present, when the nations of the earth are striving to insure the economic security of their people and to protect them against internal and external foes, it is highly important that some of the lessons of past experience be reviewed and pondered.

We are told in the Bible that after the great flood there was a time when the "whole earth was of one language, and of one speech." But the people said, "Go to, let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth." The complete failure of this enterprise is symbolized by the name "Babel" or confusion, by which their work has come to be known; for we are told that their language was confounded so that they could not understand one another, and the building ceased.

There have always been those who have lived in obedience to the divine law, as they have understood it, and in that measure have enjoyed its protection; but so far as the mass of humanity is concerned the true source of security remains to be perceived and proved.

In a recent interview, one of Europe's foremost political economists is reported to have said, "I see no satisfying conclusion to economic and scientific progress without a moral and religious background." This unqualified recognition of the fundamental basis of true security is most encouraging. It is an indication of an awakening in human consciousness from the belief that life and intelligence are primarily dependent upon material conditions.

There is as much need today as there was in the day of Noah—whose name implies rest or repose—of that state of spiritual consciousness which rises above the floods of fear and discouragement and implicitly trusts God. The ark of Noah's time was but a prototype of the true "ark," which is revealed in Christian Science, whose mission is to save mankind from the false belief that man has lost his divine birthright and has become mortal and material.

In contrast with the so-called wisdom of this world, which still strives to build its tower of Babel upon the shifting sands of materiality, stands the spiritual concept of the "ark," offering permanent security to all mankind. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the word "Babel" is defined in part on page 581 as "self-destroying error; a kingdom divided against itself, which cannot stand; material knowledge;" while the word "ark" is interpreted to mean "safety; the idea, or reflection, of Truth, proved to be as immortal as its Principle; the understanding of Spirit, destroying belief in matter."

From these two definitions it may more clearly be seen that we are confronted today by the same essential difficulties that beset primitive mankind. A greater spiritual desire to offset and counteract sensual attractions is as necessary to human happiness and success today as it was in Noah's time. Neither a flood of water nor a flood of evil beliefs is able to drown righteousness,—the right idea of the unity of God and man.

A standard dictionary defines idolatry as worship of the creature more than the creator. When, therefore, one's sense of security is based upon material possessions or upon an arm of flesh, babel, or confusion, inevitably ensues. On the other hand, when God, the creator, is put first in one's affections, and every thought, motive, and act becomes subordinate to the divine Mind, one feels a sense of repose and security which is analogous to what Noah must have experienced. Having obeyed God's command, "Make thee an ark," he entered into it with his family and living things, and knew that it would float safely upon the waters.

Christian Science today enables thoughtful humanity to turn away from false trusts and material dependencies to the true source of help in times of need. It bases its teachings upon the inspired Word of the Bible, and furnishes the spiritual light by which the Scriptures may be spiritually understood. Through them we find assurance that God is an ever present help in time of trouble. We also find that the same flood that destroys the errors of so-called mortal mind impels the righteous to rise above the illusion of life in matter, for, as we read (*ibid.*), "The ark indicates temptation overcome and followed by exaltation."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

SEGURIDAD

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN UN tiempo tal como el presente, cuando las naciones de la tierra están procurando establecer la seguridad económica de su gente y protegerla de enemigos interiores y exteriores, es de suma importancia que algunas de las lecciones que se hayan ganado en experiencias pasadas se revisen y se ponderen.

Leemos en la Biblia que después del diluvio había un tiempo cuando "era toda la tierra de una lengua y de unas mismas palabras". Pero los hombres dijeron: "¡Vamos! edifiquémonos una ciudad y una torre, cuya cúspide llegue a los cielos, y hagámonos un nombre para que no seamos dispersados sobre la faz de toda la tierra." El fracaso completo de esta empresa se denota simbólicamente por el nombre "Babel" o confusión, por lo cual su obra ha llegado a ser conocida; porque leemos que su lengua fué confundida de manera que los hombres no se podían entender los unos a los otros, y cesaron de edificar la torre.

Siempre ha habido hombres que han vivido en obediencia a la ley divina tal como la han entendido, y en esa medida han gozado de su protección; pero en lo que toca a la gran generalidad de los hombres, éstos están todavía por reconocer y probar la verdadera fuente de seguridad.

Se dice que uno de los economistas más influyentes de Europa en una entrevista de fecha reciente hizo esta declaración notable: "No veo conclusión satisfactoria para el progreso económico y científico sin un fundamento moral y religioso." Este reconocimiento sin reservas de la base fundamental para la seguridad verdadera, es muy alentador. Indica que la conciencia humana está despertando de la creencia de que la vida y la inteligencia son primariamente dependientes de condiciones materiales.

Hay tanta necesidad hoy día como en el tiempo de Noé—cuyo nombre implica descanso y reposo—de aquel estado de conocimiento espiritual que se eleva por encima del diluvio de miedo y depresión, y que confía en Dios implícitamente. El arca del tiempo de Noé no era más que un prototipo del "arca" verdadera que se revela en la Ciencia Cristiana, la cual tiene por misión salvar el mundo de la creencia errónea de que el hombre ha perdido su patrimonio divino y ha llegado a ser mortal y material.

En contraste con lo que se llama la sabiduría de este mundo, que trata aún de construir su torre de Babel sobre las arenas movedizas de la materialidad, el concepto espiritual del "arca" está ofreciendo seguridad permanente a la humanidad entera. En el libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy, la palabra "Babel" se define en parte, en la página 581, como: "el error que se destruye a sí mismo; un reino dividido contra sí mismo, el cual no puede permanecer; conocimientos materiales"; mientras que la palabra "arca" se interpreta como "seguridad; la idea o el reflejo de la Verdad, que se demuestra tan inmortal como su Principio; el entendimiento del Espíritu que destruye la creencia en la materia."

De estas dos definiciones se puede juzgar más claramente que estamos confrontados hoy día por las mismas dificultades esenciales que acosaron a la humanidad primitiva. Un deseo espiritual más sincero de resistir y contrarrestar las atracciones sensuales es tan necesario para la felicidad y el éxito humano hoy día como en tiempos de Noé. Ni un diluvio de agua ni un diluvio de malas creencias es capaz de ahogar la rectitud,—la idea correcta acerca de la unidad entre Dios y el hombre.

Un diccionario de primera clase define la idolatría como la adoración de la criatura más que del Creador. Cuando por lo tanto nuestro concepto de la seguridad se basa en posesiones materiales o en "un brazo de carne", una babel de confusión seguirá inevitablemente. Si del otro lado Dios, el Creador, ocupa el primer lugar en nuestros afectos, y cada pensamiento, motivo y acto llega a subordinarse a la Mente divina, se siente una seguridad y un reposo análogos a lo que Noé debe de haber experimentado. Después de obedecer el mandamiento de Dios: "Haz para ti un arca", entró en ella con su familia y todos los seres vivientes, sabiendo que nadaría con seguridad sobre las aguas.

La Ciencia Cristiana habilita hoy día a los hombres pensativos para volverse de confianzas engañadoras y de la dependencia materialista a la fuente verdadera de auxilio en tiempos de necesidad. Basa sus enseñanzas sobre la palabra inspirada de la Biblia, y suministra la luz espiritual por la cual la Escritura Sagrada puede comprenderse espiritualmente. En ella encontramos la seguridad de que Dios es socorro "muy bien experimentado en las angustias." Encontramos también, que el mismo diluvio que destruye los errores de lo que llamamos la mente mortal, fuerza al justo a elevarse por encima de la ilusión de que haya vida en la materia, porque, según leemos (*ibidem*): "El arca indica tentación vencida y seguida por exaltación".

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Those Chinese Junks

MOST fascinating were the different kinds of junks sailing majestically upon their courses. Often they lay by scores at anchor, just outside the Yangtze, waiting for propitious winds. Old and mysterious are these varied monster craft with velvet softness in the color of their sepia sails. To our Western eyes, their shapes are weirdly grotesque, with gorgeous painting on their hulks, and great high freeboards and a pair of bulging eyes upon their bows. Their decorations are in brilliant blues and oranges and greens and reds in quaint designs, pregnant with superstition and omens for good joss, with sometimes miniature artificial cannon jutting from their sides.

There are those from Foochow with monstrous piles of giant logs lashed to both sides, and others bearing cargoes of rich tea; some have come great distances with other precious cargoes in their hulls, and all have many masts and billowing sails. . . .

There are no hardier seamen than the Chinese sailors, and they build these junks the same throughout the centuries, each one according to the place where he is born. They have been built to meet typhoons and ocean currents known to the navigators of their shores. And all without the aid of scientific knowledge!

The Chinese compass—a sort of mixture of real compass and geomancer's art—is resorted to only when land is out of sight and otherwise is hidden in some dusty locker and forgotten on an ordinary voyage. By watching how their fathers sail, from the time that they are little children, these junkmen know chiefly by instinct what to do. They sing the same old chanties down long centuries of time, and wind their ancient wooden capstans to weigh anchor and set sail, a sight which I have seen in drifting by—some twenty sailors bending to the task and walking round and round the capstan while they chanted lustily!

Their ways are still unchanged; the piracy goes on, their secrets are shut deep within their blackened walls, their methods and their customs and their superstitions still survive, and will for centuries to come. Of all mysterious phases of this Oriental world they are to me the most mysterious.—From "Temple Bells and Silver Sails," by ELIZABETH CRUMP ENDERS. (New York: Appleton.)

"Girl, Singing—"

WHY have you power to move me with your songs,
Girl, singing like a child that knows no pain?
Why have you power to move me with your songs?

For as you sing I see my youthful hours
Move as a pageant past a golden drape;
No longer in the shadow now, but clear,
Dropping the sweets of half-forgotten joys
Into my lap.
Sadness seems gilded with revealing light
As figures pass upon that passing stage.

Why have you power to move me with your songs,
Singing full-throated like a child which knows
No pain?

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

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• Good Price Advances Recorded in Steady New York Market •

Commodity and Money Markets

Steady Movement In Prices Shown By Most Stocks

Heavy Buying Occurs in Last Hour and Good Gains Are Established

By **Forrest Price**

Remarkable steadiness characterized today's stock market.

Yesterday's elections did not cause even a trickle of selling or buying

Volume of trading footed up to about 1,000,000 shares.

In many respects it was the same kind of market as recent sessions—devoted largely to the specialties and preferred issues. And most of these showed substantial gains.

The old stand-bys were all but neglected.

Here and there some profit-taking reduced previous gains, but as a rule the specialties were traded at good price advances.

Celotex preferred was up 2, Franklin Simon preferred 6, Universal Pipe preferred more than 8, U. S. Smelting 5, Johns-Manville preferred 2½, Mallinson preferred more than 2, American Smelting preferred more than 2, American Typefounders preferred nearly 3, U. S. Distributing preferred 2½ and Gamewell more than 3.

Then there were numerous one-point gainers but these did not include many of the standard issues.

Prices drifted a little lower in the first hour, but stiffened by midday, as buying came into some of the rails, utilities, metals and specialties.

By early afternoon, the list was narrowly irregular.

U. S. Smelting rose 3 points, and issues up major fractions to a point included American Smelting, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Pullman, Consolidated Gas, Douglas Aircraft and Eastman Kodak.

A few shares traded in 10-share lots were again bid up sharply in thin markets. Universal Pipe preferred and Franklyn Simon preferred rose several points. Budd Manufacturing and Celotex preferred stocks, which were bid up on Monday, encountered profit-taking.

Late Tone Strong

The market pushed up vigorously at the beginning of the last hour. Shares advancing 1 to 2 or more points included United States Steel, Case, Santa Fe, Radio preferred B, Union Pacific and Western Union.

From the moderate decline in gilt-edged bonds, and the buying of non-ferrous metal stocks, it was apparent that some quarters in Wall Street were endeavoring to interpret the New Deal landslide as inflationary. This evidently was based on the prominence of the Government spending controversy in the pre-election campaigns.

In some quarters, however, it was felt that until the temper of the new Congress is more definitely known, it will be impossible to determine whether the result of the voting may be inflationary.

It is possible, some suggested, that the hand of the Administration has been so strengthened that it will be better able to hold in check demands for expenditure of government funds.

Bonds Irregular

Some of the corporate issues in bond list tended to improve in the late trading today in sympathy with the afternoon upturn in stocks, but United States Governments continued on a lower plane although above the forenoon lows.

Last hour prices on Treasury loans were unchanged to 10-32ds lower, and these levels were in a few instances ⅛ to ¼ of a point above the earlier minimums. Secondary rails and other low-priced classifications received improved support on the better tone in stocks.

Foreign issues were mixed.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	12.08	12.25	12.05	12.22	+.19
January	12.12	12.29	12.11	12.29	+.22
March	12.18	12.36	12.16	12.34	+.21
May	12.19	12.37	12.17	12.36	+.22
July	12.18	12.35	12.15	12.35	+.22

Spots 12.50, up 20 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	..
January	6.51	6.54	6.46	6.48	+.01
March	6.47	6.50	6.44	6.44	+.01
May	6.42	6.46	6.40	6.40	+.02
July	6.38	6.41	6.36	6.36	+.02

Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 7	Last Nov. 6
110	89	7	Abraham & S pf	500	108	107¾	108	..
11⅝	6	..	Adams Express	1300	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	400	31⅝	31	31¼	31
7⅝	3½	..	Advance Rumely	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
9⅝	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	3500	6	6	6	6
107	91⅜	3f	Air Reduction	900	104	103¼	104	103⅝
3⅜	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	500	1¾	1⅝	1¾	..
23⅞	16⅝	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	1500	18⅝	18⅛	18½	18½
5¼	1½	..	Alleghany Corp	1300	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
16½	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	7	6¾	7	6½
14⅜	5	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	5½	5½	5½	..
14⅜	5¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	6	6	6	..
160¼	115⅛	.6	Allied Chem	600	130	128	130	128
130	122⅛	7	Allied Chem pf	200	125½	125½	125½	126
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	1300	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13¼
20⅛	11½	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	14¼	13½	14¼	13½
7¾	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	1000	3¼	2⅞	3¼	2⅞
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	1500	44¼	43	44¼	43
45½	25¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	45¾	45½	45¾	45½
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	600	12¼	12¼	12¾	12½
50¼	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	43	43	43	..
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	..	..	7¾	7½	7¾
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	24½	24⅜	24½	..
110½	95	7	Am Brake S&F pf	200	107¼	107	107¼	..
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	3400	103¾	102	103¾	102½
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	500	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	15⅞
68½	32	..	Am Car & F pf	600	33¾	33¼	33¾	33⅞
65½	64¼	3f	Am Chicle	200	67½	66¼	67½	66
62½	30¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	3600	29⅝	28½	29½	28½
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	4400	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
14⅜	4½	..	Am ¾ For Pow	1500	6	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
30	13¼	..	Am & For Powpf	400	15¼	14⅛	15¼	..
25	11½	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
17½	6⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	500	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12¾
10	3¼	..	Am Ice	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	20½	19½	20½	19¾
11	4¾	..	Am International	2500	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
1½	½	..	Am La France	1400	1⅛	⅝	⅞	⅝
10	3¼	..	Am La Fr pf	820	8⅛	3⅝	8⅛	..
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	600	17	16¼	17	16½
74⅜	35½	..	Am Loco pf	100	44	4	44	44
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	800	8½	8⅛	8½	8¼
27⅜	13½	..	Am Metal	1200	15⅜	13⅞	15	13½
12¼	3¾	..	Am P&L & L pf	800	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	..
20¼	10¼	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	500	12	11¾	12	11⅞
29¾	15½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	15	15	14	14½
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	35400	15½	14½	15½	14⅝
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	2900	18⅛	17	18	17⅜
58	36	4	Am Safety Razor	500	56½	56	56½	..
2⅜	⅝	..	Am Ship & Com	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2800	37¼	35⅞	37	35½
98½	72	..	Am SmR 6% pf	600	101½	100¼	101	99
26½	10¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	1300	14½	13¾	14¼	14
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	60	59¼	60	59½
44¼	37	2f	Am Stores	500	43	42¾	43	42½
121⅜	103⅜	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	..
125¼	105⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	3900	111¾	110⅝	111¾	111
13	3	h	Am Type Fndrs	1800	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
28¾	7¾	h	Am Type Fndrs	1700	17	14	15¾	14¼
27⅜	14¼	1	Am Wat-W & E	2400	15¾	15¼	15½	15
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	2200	9¾	8¾	9¼	8⅜
83¾	36	2½b	Am Woolen pf	2600	42⅞	41½	42¾	41¾
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap	1500	1¾	1¼	1¾	1
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	5200	11¼	10⅛	11¼	10¼
13⅛	9⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	600	10⅝	10	10⅝	10
24⅜	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	500	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	16¼
7⅞	3⅜	..	A P W Paper	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
36	26¼	1f	Archer Daniels	400	35¼	34½	35¼	34¾
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill A	2500	6	5⅝	6	5⅞
67	46¼	b	Armour Ill pf pf	1100	66¾	65	66¼	65¼
80	58¾	..	Armour Ill pf	700	70	70	70	..
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	4200	6⅝	6⅜	6½	6½
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	600	11¼	10⅞	11¼	11
40½	29½	.50b	Asso Oil	10	33¼	33¼	33¼	..
73¾	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	2900	54⅞	52	54⅞	53
100	58	5	Atchison pf	1400	81⅛	80½	81⅜	80
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	1300	30¼	29	30	28¾
16	5	..	Atl Gulf & WI	400	5½	5½	5½	..
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1500	25	24⅜	25	24⅞
55½	35¼	2	Atlas Powder	800	45	45	45	44¼
103⅜	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
57⅞	16½	..	Auburn Auto	2700	26⅞	25½	26¼	25½
16⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	4500	14¾	14¼	14⅝	14¼
10⅜	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	900	4⅛	3⅞	4	3⅞
16	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	3900	5⅜	5	5⅜	5¼
64¾	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	800	20	19	20	19½
24½	13⅛	..	Balt & Ohio	1600	15⅜	14⅜	15⅜	15
37⅜	16⅝	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	17¾	17¾	17⅝	..
46⅛	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
111	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	60	106	105¾	106	106
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	100	3	3	3	..
38½	16⅜	..	Barker Bros pf	40	24½	24⅛	24½	24½
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	2600	6½	6¼	6½	6⅜
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	2500	17	17	17	..
67⅜	58	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	500	68¼	67¾	68¼	66½
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	600	12	11¾	11¾	12½
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	1800	13¼	12¼	13	12½
19⅛	12⅞	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	900	15	14⅞	15	14⅞
36⅛	26	1½	Best & Co	1600	27½	27	27⅛	26⅝
49½	24¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3900	27¾	25½	27¼	26
82	54⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	400	57	57	57	57
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	10	20	20	20	21
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	500	7	6¾	7	7
10¼	6¾	..	Boeing Airplane	1200	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	2400	54½	53¾	53½	54
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	400	26⅛	25½	26⅛	26
28⅜	16¼	1	Borg Warner	3900	26⅜	25	26¼	25⅜
19½	5¾	..	Boston & Maine	100	7½	7½	7½	..
19⅜	12	1f	Briggs Mfg	2600	18½	18	18¼	18⅜
60½	52	..	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	55	55	55	53
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	1800	38¾	37¾	37¾	..
2	⅞	h	Bucyrus Mills A pf	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	800	4¼	4¼	4⅜	4⅛
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	3600	7¾	7¼	7¼	7⅜
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	30	51¼	51¼	51¼	..
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	13200	6	5⅝	5¾	5⅞
4¼	1⅛	..	Budd Mfg pf	720	29¾	28½	29½	29½
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	400	2¾	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
13½	5⅞	..	Bullard	500	10¾	9¾	10	10⅜
3½	1	..	Burns Bros B	300	2⅛	2	2½	2
15½	6	..	Burns Bros pf	110	11	10½	10½	10½
19⅜	10½	.40f	Burroughs Add	2400	14⅝	14	14½	14
13⅞	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	30	8¼	8	8	..
3¼	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅞
4¾	1½	..	Butterick	200	1½	1½	1½	..
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	1900	17⅜	15¾	17⅛	16¾
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	20	42	42	42	..
44⅞	18⅜	1½	Calif Packing	2600	39⅜	38⅝	39⅜	39⅛
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z & L	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
6⅞	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3	2¾	3	2¾
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	7	7	7	6⅞
20½	12½	1	Canada Dry	600	15	14½	14½	14½
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	1800	12⅜	11⅜	12⅛	11¾
36	22¼	2	Cannon Mills	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
63¾	35	..	Case Thresh	2700	49½	46¾	49¼	47⅜
84½	56⅜	4	Case Thresh pf	20	78	78	78	75
33¾	23	1f	Caterpillar Trac	3400	32¾	31⅝	32¾	32⅛
44⅞	17⅜	..	Celanese Corp	7800	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	27⅞
5⅞	1⅜	h	Celotex Co	1800	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	4⅞
4	1	..	Celotex vtc	2600	3¼	2⅞	3	3⅛
2⅜	⅝	..	h Celotex Co pf	1600	20	17	18	19
32⅛	23⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	100	22½	22½	22½	23
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	2600	39⅛	37	38½	37½
7⅞	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	3,00	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6½
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1700	42⅞	42¼	42¾	42¾
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	300	2¼	2	2⅛	..
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	3	3	3⅛	3
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	800	5½	4⅞	5⅛	5
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	2800	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
9⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tcol	300	5¼	5	5¼	4⅞
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	17¼	16⅛	17¼	16
6¼	2	h	Chi Rock Is & P	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
9⅜	4¼	h	Chi RI&P 7%	400	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	..
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	1400	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	27½
11⅜	3¾	..	Childs Company	2200	5⅜	5	5⅛	5
17⅝	10¼	..	Chile Copper	10	13	13	13	..
60⅜	29¼	1f	Chrysler	10800	36⅛	34⅜	35⅞	35¼
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	19½	19	19½	19⅛
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	140	80	79½	80	79
2m	½	..	City Stores	1600	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	1400	⅝	⅜	⅝	⅝
5⅜	2¼	..	City Stores A	100	4¾	4⅜	4¾	..
115	95	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	111	111	111	..
18½	9⅜	.50f	Colgate-Palm-P	2900	16⅜	16⅛	16½	16½
28⅞	10	..	Collins & Aikman	800	12½	12	12¼	11½
94	75	7	Collins & A pf	40	76	75	76	74
8¾	3⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	4⅝	4½	4⅝	..
32	10	..	Colo F&I pf	50	22½	20	22½	..
40⅜	18	..	Colo & Southern	10	20	20	20	..
33¼	13	..	Colo & So 1pf	90	14⅛	13	13	..
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	3100	8½	7⅞	8⅛	8
18¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	400	65½	64½	64½	..
71	41	5	Columbia G pf B	10	57½	57½	57½	..
39⅝	21½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	900	38	36¼	38	36¾
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	400	69¾	69	69¾	69
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	3200	32¾	31¼	32½	31¾
30	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	30	29½	29½	29½	..
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	20	29	29	29	29½
61	35K	2	Comm Inv Tr	2600	55¾	54	55	54¼
110¼	91	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	3300	20⅜	19⅜	20¼	19½
3¾	1¼	..	Comwith & So	5200	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
83¼	21½	6	Comwith &S 6pf	800	34½	32¼	34½	32½
31¾	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	2200	30¾	30	30¾	30
5¾	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	1900	15¾	15⅜	15⅞	16¼
47⅜	25	3	Consol Gas	5500	27¼	26	27⅛	26¼
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	600	87⅞	87¼	87½	87⅞
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	5600	8½	8⅛	8½	8¼
6¾	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	3	3	3	3¼
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	1200	¾	¾	¾	⅞
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	600	9¼	9	9¼	8¾
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	400	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	300	6	5⅞	6	5½
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	400	1¼	1	1¼	1
88¼	56⅞	2.40	Cont Can	2800	60	59¼	59⅝	59½
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	2200	31¾	31	31⅞	30⅝
23⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	600	1	⅞	1	⅞
22⅜	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	6600	18½	17½	18½	17½
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	50	45	45	45	45¼
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1600	67½	66¾	67½	67
6⅞	3⅝	..	Cott	800	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
25	28	2	Cream of Wheat	400	33¼	33¼	33¼	33
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	700	13½	13	13½	13¾
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	1600	26	25½	26	25⅝
41¼	33½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	..
6⅝	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerbach	400	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼
71	44	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	44	44	44	..
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	400	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	400	17½	17½	17½	17
85¾	43½	4½g	Curtis Pub pf	600	80	80	80	80
5¼	2⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	2900	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
12¼	5⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3600	7	6½	6¾	6⅝
91	80¼	7	Cushman 7%	10	81	81	81	..
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	13	13	13	..
34⅛	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	1400	19⅝	18¾	19¼	18¾
15½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	1600	14½	14⅜	14⅝	14¾
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	800	40	39	40	38⅝
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1900	18¼	17⅜	18	17⅞
13¼	4⅛	..	Denver R G pf	400	4¾	4½	4¾	..
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	72	72	72	..
44⅛	29	1¼f	Devoe & Ray A	400	46	44½	46	44½
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	600	23¼	23	23¼	23½
34½	38¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	31	31	31	31
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	1200	40¾	39¾	40⅛	40
23	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	500	14	13¾	13¾	14
22½	14¼	..	Douglas A	3900	19½	18¾	19¼	18⅝
19	8¼	..	Dresser A	600	14½	13¾	14¼	13¾
11⅞	5	..	Dresser B	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	6¼
23	10	1	Duplan Silk	300	15	14⅞	15	..
103⅞	80	2.60f	du Pont de Nem	4200	95½	92⅜	95¼	93¼
127	115	6	du Pont deb	200	126½	126⅛	126½	126
12¾	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	..
108⅜	79	4	Eastman Kodak	1000	108⅜	107	108⅜	107¼
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	100	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	15½
19¼	6	..	Eitington Schild	200	7	6¾	7	7
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	8500	24¾	23¾	24¾	24⅜
102⅛	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	420	102¾	102¼	102¾	102¼
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	2500	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	800	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝
8⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1400	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3⅝
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
21	8½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	200	9	9	9	..
52	34	2	Elec Sto Battery	800	43¼	42⅛	43⅛	43
1⅞	⅝	h	Elk Horn Coal	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3⅜	1	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
33½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	19	19	19	19
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
10⅝	5	..	Equitable Off Bld	400	8½	8⅜	8½	..
24⅞	9⅜	..	Erie RR	400	12½	11⅝	12½	12
28¼	14⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	16¼	15⅞	16¼	..
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	400	9½	9⅜	9½	9¼
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1900	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	17¼
10½	3	..	Exchange Buffet	750	5⅞	3⅝	4¼	..
23⅝	1	..	Fairbanks Co	2740	2	1	2	..
12½	3¾	..	Fairbanks pf	2380	9½	4¾	8¼	..
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	800	10¼	10	10	..
41	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	30	30	30	..
31	20	.60f	Fed'd Dept Sto	500	21½	20¾	21	21½
55	23⅜	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	31¼	31¼	31¾	31
106	87	6½	Filene's pf	10	102½	102½	102½	..
28¼	13⅛	.40	Firestone T&R	400	14¾	14	14¾	14¼
86	71	6	Firstn T&R pf A	200	80	79¾	80	79½
99¼	34¼	2½	First Nat Stores	100	63	63	63	62½
17⅜	2	..	Follansbee B	200	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3½
21	10½	..	Food Mach	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	16¾
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	2000	10	9¼	9¾	9⅜
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	500	23½	23⅛	23½	23½
17½	8¾	..	Fox Film A	200	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	12¾
63	20	..	Franklin Sim pf	170	37	34½	36	31
30	21½	2	Freeport Texas	200	26¾	26½	26¾	26⅞
6	3¾	..	Fuller pf	60	6	5⅞	6	..
33½	14

Commerce and Finance

Machine Hour Limitation Is Upheld by Textile Institute

Business and Industry

Textile Leader Favors Machine Hour Limitation

Sloan Says Elimination of Restrictions Would Hit Smaller Plants

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—The machine hour limitation of the cotton textile code, established to prevent large mills with access to huge populations of workers from crowding small plants in towns and rural communities out of the industry, is the keystone of the operation of the code, and elimination of the restrictions is "inconceivable," according to George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute.

In a statement appended to a report on analysis of the cotton textile situation by the institute, Mr. Sloan today emphasized the "small town" character of the industry, the preponderance of small plants in it, and declared that the problem was largely a social one of preventing opportunities for employment from being withdrwn from small trading communities and of preserving capital invested in those areas.

"Actually, more than one-half the workers in the industry are employed in towns of 10,000 or less population—communities, in most cases, wholly dependent on mill pay rolls," Mr. Sloan's statement said.

"These mills are from Maine to Texas and California. It is a striking fact that they are preponderately of independent management. Consolidation has made little or no headway in cotton manufacturing, and there are very few large aggregations of capital. Although the cotton industry is the largest manufacturing industry in the country from the standpoint of the number of persons employed, which means it is larger than the iron and steel industry or the automobile industry and larger than the rubber and paper industries put together, only four of its concerns are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Moreover, the capital represented by these listed concerns is relatively small, amounting to about 15 per cent on the total capital in the industry."

Should the machine-hour limitations of the code be removed, the tendency would be for mills in the larger centers to expand their employment through the operation of additional shifts on account of the greater availability of workers and housing facilities, with resulting loss of employment in small communities, Mr. Sloan said.

"The problem is primarily a social one," he continued. "In formulating the Cotton Code the industry and the Government proceeded on the principle that it is better to preserve the small units and the small community against transfer to larger communities.

"It was felt that any other policy would threaten a death blow to village and town life and the destruction of capital invested in these small trading areas. It is inconceivable that the Government would now reverse its policies."

Tin Plate Exports To South America

Improved financial conditions in South America, according to Lloyd's London cablegram, are increasing exports of Welsh tin plate to that country. British tin plate production has been raised 70 per cent.

French steel works have revoked their decision to suspend for an indefinite period, in view of anticipated contracts from public relief projects.

American iron and steel exports in September, 301,330 tons, rose 44 per cent over August, and were the largest since the World War. Scrap represented 225,212 tons, 161,000 tons going to Japan.

September imports, 23,847 tons, were 26 per cent less than in August. For nine months exports are up 143 per cent, imports down 21 per cent, compared with the first nine last year.

Current export inquiry is featured by 4000 tons of sheets for Rusia.

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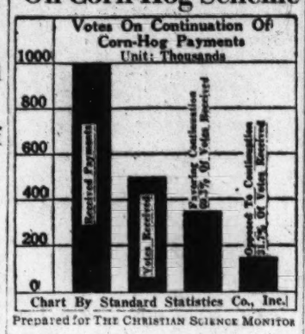
Farmers Lukewarm On Corn-Hog Scheme



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN AN effort to determine whether farmers are in favor of continuing the corn-hog payment program, a referendum was held in all important corn-hog states, and AAA officials have been frank in expressing disappointment over the outcome.

Out of a total of 1,000,000 farmers who received corn-hog benefit payments, only 500,000 were sufficiently interested to cast a vote.

Of these, approximately 345,000 voted in favor of the program, while 153,000 registered opposition.

Since only 35 per cent of the total number of farmers receiving benefits definitely indorsed the plan, it can hardly be said that agriculture is entirely satisfied with its lot under the New Deal.

Ten Per Cent Of Dividend Losses Are Recovered

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—"Between the peak of March, 1930, and the low point of June, 1933, there was a shrinkage of $1,726,000,000 in the annual rate of cash dividend payments on 600 common stocks," according to Moody's monthly weighted index. "These 600 stocks correspond in value to practically the entire stock capitalization on the New York Stock Exchange. Between the middle of 1933 and the end of last month, $172,000,000 or 10 per cent of this lost income, has been restored to stockholders.

"There has been, however, a wide variation of results as between different industries. Thus, while mining companies (other than copper companies) represented in the Index restored 57 per cent of their dividend payments, and chemical companies 44 per cent, railroads have restored only 7 per cent, and steel companies only one per cent.

"The public utility companies have not gained since the middle of last year, but have instead made further dividend reductions."

Los Angeles Stock And Curb Markets Merger Beneficial

Special from Monitor Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 7—The consolidation of the Los Angeles Curb Exchange with its parent organization, the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, concluded Nov. 1 after extended negotiations, will afford better facilities for the execution of orders and to make possible substantial economies.

Through the absorption of the curb market with its 60 issues, the local stock exchange now lists 153 stocks and 44 bonds, all fully listed and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The stock exchange itself was established here in 1899, and by 1928 the volume of transactions had increased to a point where the curb facilities were organized as an auxiliary market. Memberships were issued to all exchange members, and certain securities were transferred to the new market as a nucleus for trading. It dealt principally in western securities.

During its six years of operation, the curb exchange was reported to have transacted business totaling 86,000,000 shares of stock with an aggregate value of $380,000,000. The stock exchange for that like period did a volume of business aggregating 64,600,000 shares with a market value of $1,396,000,000.

Business Men Study Unemployment Reserves

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Business men were urged to make a thorough study of unemployment reserves by a retail merchants committee which has announced plans for a national survey of the subject.

Executives of 20 large department stores sent out 5000 questionnaires to merchants inquiring of their interest in the matter.

"There has been a gratifying response," said Samuel W. Reyburn, chairman.

The committee, which so far has presented no conclusions, soon will ask merchants for their specific views on any suggested legislation.

Among the committee members are Winthrop Kent of Buffalo, L. E. Kirstein of Boston and John C. Watson of Albany.

Special Rail Rates For Queensland Flour Millers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—As the result of special railway rates having been made available, Queensland flour millers have been enabled to retain the northern flour trade which otherwise would have gone to the southern States.

This means that the millers will now be able to increase their undertaking to purchase 1,180,000 bushels of Queensland wheat to 1,500,000.

The millers and growers are jubilant, as it means that there will be more trade for the former and less transport expenses for the latter.

Trading in Wool Is Fairly Steady During the Week

Fine Wools in Better Demand Than Medium—Prices Abroad Firm

Although the volume of wool which has been moving the last week has been less than in either of the two preceding weeks, there is a fairly steady tone in the market, and the trade is hopeful that the tide has turned, even though the inflow is not yet very strong.

There must soon be an end to inventory stocks at the mills, and when this comes about buying more generally in the wool market will result. There has been some inquiry both for fine and medium wools in a moderate way. Topmakers are still seeking to buy wool of the average fine and fine medium types at about 60@62 cents, clean basis, while for the good to choice fine staple clips, 65 cents or slightly better, clean basis, is paid.

There have been a few sales of fine wools this week in the foregoing range of prices, mostly. Occasional interest in fine Ohio delaine at 27@28 cents, depending upon the character of the wool is reported. There has been some interest in half-blood Ohio combing wool, also, with most holders of the staple asking 29 cents.

Medium wools are in less demand than the fine and half-blood wools but there is some inquiry for these wools. Merchantable wools have been sold in a limited way from the Middlewest at 26@27 cents for quarter and three-eighths wools.

Woolen wools are holding steady on the basis recently established with good B supers commanding 47 to 48 cents, as compared with a recent low point of 40 to 42 cents. There has been some demand for fine short wools of the fall Texas type, most of which wools have been sold out of Texas recently and on a basis of about 53 cents for scoured wool, including scouring charges.

The foreign markets keep very firm. England and Japan continue to be the foremost buyers in Australia, with the Continent taking wool more or less spasmodically. Prices in both Melbourne and Sydney this week have been against the buyer. For good combing 64-70s wools out of Australia, the clean landed cost in Boston is about 80 cents, or equivalent to 70@72 cents for domestic wool of competing grade.

There has been more or less buying of wool on the sheep's back in Montevideo by English buyers. Germany—on a barter basis—also has been taking some 44s wools in Buenos Aires.

In the West, the movement of wool has slowed up. There has been some movement there of the new fall wools, also, at around 47@48 cents, clean basis, or about 53 cents, scoured.

Carpet wool is moderately active at firm prices, mostly on the basis of 25 cents, clean, for the best combing wool.

Mohair is slow and prices hardly more than nominal.

Reorganization Of French Motor Plant

PARIS, Nov. 7 (AP)—Andre Citroen, "the Henry Ford of France," is reported as likely to be forced out of the company he founded after the war by a creditors' reorganization.

The creditors, headed by the Michelin Tire Company and backed by the Government, have stepped in after months of financial difficulties. The Government, as a creditor in the form of back taxes and subsidies, is understood to be anxious to keep the factory available to supply war materials in case of necessity as well as avoid closing one of France's largest industrial plants.

M. Citroen equipped his plants with American mass production machinery, which is said to be valueless for gun-making, while other important French automobile factories kept their old machinery capable of being used in case of war emergency.

Many Recovery Signs In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Significant signs of improvement in British Columbia business are cited by the provincial government from official records: Gold production this year will be over $11,000,000 as compared with $8,000,000 in 1933. Production of timber of all sorts for the first nine months of this year increased 35 per cent over last year.

Coal production from January to August increased 14 per cent. The salmon pack up to mid-October was 1,241,508 cases as compared with 1,101,073 cases for the like period in 1933.

Operating profits on the government-owned Pacific Great Eastern Railway, which used to lose heavily, will total $100,000 this year as compared with $76,000 a year ago. The total number of persons receiving unemployment relief in August this year was 79,501, as compared with 89,913 in August, 1933.

Silver Price Rise Reopens British Columbia Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The rising price of silver will make it possible for many idle British Columbia silver mines to reopen and start production after years of idleness, the Provincial Department of Mines here believes. If silver prices remain above 50 cents, most of the mines that once made this one of the great silver-producing areas of the continent will be able to operate successfully. Owners of many properties are making preparations to reopen.

Manchukuo Oil Monopoly Plan May Drive Out Foreign Sellers

Occidental Interests Feel They Will Lose Retail Markets Where Profit Lies—Refined Petroleum in 1933 Was Third in Amrican Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—American oil interests in Manchuria will be seriously affected by the decision of the Manchukuo authorities to establish a government oil monopoly. While details of the monopoly scheme have not yet been announced, it is evident that the American and British companies which at present supply 80 per cent of the refined oil imported by Manchuria will be compelled to surrender a substantial share of their business to Japanese competitors.

Government Intervention

Hints of government intervention in the oil industry were given early this year, when it was indicated unofficially that the Manchoukuo Government intended to establish a monopoly with the object of barring the foreign oil companies from continuing to distribute their products in Manchukuo territory. It was stated that the monopoly would go into effect early in 1935, when the refinery now being constructed near Dairen for the Manchuria Oil Company is expected to begin operations.

Capitalized at 5,000,000 yen, the Manchuria Oil Company, whose shares are held by the South Manchuria Railway Company (2,000,000 yen), the Manchukuo Government (1,000,000 yen), and the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Ogura and Nippon Oil companies (500,000 yen each), plans to import crude oil and produce from it gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil in sufficient quantities to supply at first 20 per cent, and eventually 50 per cent, of Manchuria's present requirements, estimated to total about 30,000,000 gallons a year.

Two Schemes Considered

Two different schemes for controlling the oil industry are believed to be under consideration by the Manchukuo authorities. One is known as the "sales quota" system and the other as the "selling zone" system. Under the former the sales of each foreign and Japanese distributor would be limited to a fixed number of cases per year. Under the second scheme Manchuria would be split up into a dozen or so selling zones, which would then be farmed out to licensed dealers.

Discussing the situation with this corespondent in the course of an interview at Hsinking during August, Mr. N. Hoshino, chief of the general affairs bureau of the Manchukuo department of finance, confirmed that it had been decided to introduce an oil monopoly about December next but said that details had not been worked out.

Asked how this would affect the position of foreign distributors, who at present are able to operate throughout Manchuria without restriction, Mr. Hoshino replied that they would have three opportunities of continuing to do business. They could sell crude oil to the Dairen refiners, they could sell refined oil to the projected monopoly bureau and they could act as dealers, sharing the retail market with Japanese competitors.

May Lose Retail Market

Foreign oil company officials are not impressed, however, by these assurances. They fear that, even if permitted at first to retain a limited share of the distribution, they will find themselves gradually squeezed out by Japanese oil interests. It is felt that the opportunity of selling either crude or refined oil in bulk would offer meager compensation for the drastic curtailment of their retail market, where the real profit lies. Overproduction has depressed prices to the point where the Japanese could obtain their own bulk supplies at a figure far below that at which it would pay the foreign companies to land them at Dairen.

Refined petroleum takes pride of place among American imports into Manchuria, accounting for one-third of American imports in 1933. The total value of the gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oil and wax which American companies supplied last year was valued at over U. S. $2,500,000. In addition a considerable business was done in grease, candles and asphalt.

Over half of the gasoline and kerosene trade in Manchukuo last year was supplied by the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Texas Oil Company. The former has 300 agencies and subagencies throughout Manchuria, including Jehol and the Kwantung leased territory.

The World's Business

World Recovery

ONE of the difficulties in following the progress of the world to recovery is the lack of comparable statistics. Either they are computed differently or they are not equally down to date. But, where data are available, the League of Nations performs a very useful service in assembling them.

Out of the wealth of figures afforded every month in its Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, the most significant item is that for industrial production. It is the index that can best be used for comparability. Also it is an index which more truly than any other reveals the recovery status of a country. In spite of some current theories, which animated the NRA in its Johnsonian period, production is the only known method of adding to wealth and income.

The October number of the League bulletin is just to hand. It gives the figures for 15 countries. The year 1928 is the base year for computation. The index numbers, consequently, represent percentages of 1928 production. The table hereunder shows these percentages for the latest month in which figures are available in the various countries. I have omitted several countries where statistical methods are probably not as highly developed as they are elsewhere:

Japan (May)	148.9
Denmark (August)	124.5
Norway (August)	110.2
Sweden (August)	107.7
Great Britain (June)	104.6
Germany (August)	86.6
Italy (August)	86.6
Canada (August)	84.7
France (August)	76.4
Austria (June)	74.6
Czechoslovakia (July)	70.1
Belgium (July)	69.5
United States (July)	68.5
Netherlands (August)	67.1
Poland (August)	62.0

Five of these 15 countries have thus already bettered 1928 levels. Japan is first. Here is a country which has devoted itself zealously to expansionism. Then come four countries which have tied their currencies to the British pound. They are part of the area known as Sterlingaria. So much has been written about British methods that little need be added in this place.

Those countries which are still under 1928 output include most of the gold bloc—or the countries whose currencies are tied to the gold standard at its 1928 level—and the United States. Italy, France, and Belgian are ahead of the United States. The Netherlands, the other stalwart of the gold bloc, is a shade below. Next month it will probably be above. It is from the gold bloc that one hears the most talk of economic discontent.

The situation of the United States is pretty low. The figure for July is exactly the same as that for last October. With the gold bloc countries, it has been receding since May. At the same time it must be remembered that the United States showed the most abrupt drop during the depression. Therefore it has to do more climbing than the others. America's low point in 1932 was 57.7 per cent of 1928; Britain's 88.4 per cent; France's 75.6 per cent; Germany's 61.2 per cent.

H. B. E.

Corn Growers to Get Loans From the CCC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—Production credit associations in the 10 central and middle western states have completed arrangements to make loans up to 55 cents a bushel on the security of corn producers' notes which are eligible for purchase by the Commodity Credit Corporation, according to a statement made by S. M. Garwood, Production Credit Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration.

The loans will be made at the interest rate of 4 per cent and are available from the production credit associations in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota.

In these states farmers may obtain loans or refinance their indebtedness to a production credit association on the security of farm storage certificates covering corn stored on the farm.

Chinese Railroads Have Good Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Statistics compiled by the Ministry of Railways of China for the 14 government railways during last August show their freight revenues reached a total of more than $2,460,000 as a result of transporting more than 2,300,000 tons of goods.

Given conditions free from civil warfare, China's relatively few railways are good moneymakers well able to pay interest on their bonds with a handsome profit to the Government besides. Virtually all the troubles experienced by the lines have resulted from civil wars in which Chinese warlords have seized rolling-stock ruthlessly and ruined locomotives and roadbeds through gross neglect, a condition not recently prevailing.

The Peiping-Liaoning railway (to Mukden) transported the largest amount of freight, followed by the Peiping-Hankow and the Canton-Kowloon railways, but the earnings of the Peiping-Hankow lines were highest, followed by the Tientsin-Pukow and the Peiping-Liaoning lines.

Retail Hardware Sales Volume Continues Strong

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Retail hardware sales are holding strong, with October totals promising to exceed the consistently fair volume of the last six months, says Hardware Age. A sharp contrast remains between the comfortable totals of wholesale and retail operations, and the persisting inactivity among manufacturers.

This can only mean that backlogs of inventory in the hands of large buyers have been lasting through a longer period than was generally anticipated.

An increase in credit sales and in the purchasing of major items, as reported by many stores, seems to point to a rise in the buying public's confidence regarding the outlook.

Crude Oil Price Likely to Shoot Up 70 Per Cent

Depends on Checking 'Hot' Oil Production, Says Hose Review

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Remove the "hot oil" racket and the price of crude oil will seek a level approximately 70 per cent above what it is today, the current T. S. Hose review declares.

"The law-breaking producer," explains the review, "represents less than 1 per cent of the entire industry, yet he can bring the price structure down to a point where next year the Standard Oil of New Jersey, instead of declaring an extra dividend, may be required to cut its regular one. The same may become true of other companies obeying the law, provided those in charge of the administration of the oil code do not continue performing their duty to the American people.

"Secretary Ickes has done a good job in stopping the flow of 'hot oil' from the East Texas field. The cut of 40 cents a barrel made by three small companies has not been met by the larger purchasers. Therefore, the cut was restored by the smaller companies.

"The price of group 3 motor fuel is strengthened, and it looks as though the gasoline war in Boston is over and in Jersey gradual advances are restoring the old price structure. Standard Oil of New Jersey showed its confidence in the ability of the Administration to hold the situation in hand by declaring a 25 cents extra dividend. The gasoline purchasing pool is again considering reopening negotiations for the purchase of surplus gasoline stocks.

"This picture is a rosy one. Secretary Ickes is to be complimented. However, reliable observers in the field do not share the optimism of the Standard Oil of New Jersey and the oil administration. A great deal has been accomplished to date. A cut in the price of crude of 40 cents a barrel would have meant a loss to the industry of $930,320 a day of which $116,290 would have directly affected the royalty owners.

"As has been pointed out in previous reports, a tremendous profit has been enjoyed over a period of years by those trafficking in 'hot oil' and the products refined therefrom. They are taking the present favorable situation too meekly and are too quiet for my peace of mind. This silence looks too much like a smoke screen to cover up pending activities.

"I am reliably informed that a group is now contemplating attacking the enforcement of the order relative to shipping 'hot oil' or products refined therefrom from one state to another, not with the end in view of winning, but of appealing from one court to another, thus enjoying immunity from federal interference for an indefinite period of time or at least until their contentions have been determined by the court of last resort."

Petroleum Industry Pays Billion Taxes

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Taxes levied upon the property, products, operations and services of the petroleum industry in 1933 amounted to $1,004,824,028, according to preliminary figures prepared by the American Petroleum Industries Committee for presentation before the fifteenth annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute at Dallas, Texas, Nov. 13 to 15.

Net earnings were estimated at $204,000,000, or about one-fifth of the tax bill.

The largest tax item represented federal, state, county and local levies upon motor fuel, amounting in all to $709,321,700 in 1933. State gasoline taxes were reported as $518,195,712, federal taxes as $181,125,988, and county and local taxes as an estimated $10,000,000.

Real and personal property taxes comprised the second largest item, amounting to an estimated $130,000,000. Crude oil severance taxes, costing $22,625,000, represented the third largest levy.

The figures revealed the petroleum industry as one of the largest payers of motor vehicle taxes, its automotive tax bill, excluding those paid on fuels and lubricants consumed in its own vehicles, exceeding $23,000,000.

North Carolina Leads In Active Cotton Spindles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 7—North Carolina stepped into first place in the number of active spindles in cotton mills during September, with 4,933,598, as compared with 4,487,098 for South Carolina.

This State continued its leadership in the matter of spindles in place, with 6,145,940. The total for the entire country was 30,954,762, including 19,369,530 in the cotton producing states, 10,556,112 in New England and 1,029,120 scattered.

North Carolina's active spindle hours in September totaled 926,409,716, while South Carolina reported 912,615,537.

Farm Price Index Has Decline of 3 Points

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—A decline of 3 points in the farm price index, and a decline of 3 points in purchasing power of farm products, are reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the month ended Oct. 15. The farm price index stood at 100 on Oct. 15, and the purchasing power figure at 79. Compared with a year ago, the farm price index shows an advance of 22 points, and purchasing power an increase of 12 points. All figures are based on 100 for the five-year period 1909-14.

U. S. to Urge Lower World Wheat Crops

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 7

CONTINUED reduction of wheat acreages to prevent recurrence of world surpluses will be urged by the American delegates to the meeting of the International Wheat Committee at Budapest, Hungary, Nov. 20.

In making this announcement Secretary Wallace said that Loyd V. Steere, agricultural attaché at Berlin, and John V. A. MacMurray, American Minister to Latvia, will represent the United States.

The principal items for discussion are the proposal to maintain wheat acreage next year at about the level of this year's planted acreage, and revision of the present export quota system to provide greater flexibility.

Any extension of the international agreement would affect plantings for the 1935-36 crop in the Southern Hemisphere and the United States and Canadian spring wheat crop.

Reductions in planted acreage by the signatory nations this year were: United States, 12 per cent; Australia, more than 15 per cent; Canada, 10½ per cent; Argentina, 5 per cent.

Canton, China, Puts Protection Taxes On Imported Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, China—A report from Canton states that the Kwang-tung Provincial Government has decided to levy special protection taxes on goods from foreign countries and anywhere outside of the province. The object is twofold, namely, to secure more revenue and to give protection to local industries. It is recommended by the Provincial Department of Reconstruction which is operating various factories here.

An official statement published recently explained that poor business in Canton is due to the excessive import of foreign goods and complained that the import tariff is too low. Therefore imported goods are cheaper than the native products. As a result of the foreign competition, the statement said that many big Chinese factories were being obliged to close down. "Unless something is done to stop this inrush of imported goods, the province will be bankrupt," the statement added. "The protection of native goods from foreign dumping, therefore, admits of no further delay.

The special protection tax is fairly high and generally adds 50 per cent to the present tariff rate. This tax on cotton fabric and cloth is now fixed at 50 per cent surcharge.

No fixed rate is charged on imported rubber goods, but an eventual surcharge is certain. The tax on singlets and cotton socks is $70 (Mex.) a picul.

In commercial circles it is believed that the new taxes will yield about $1,500,000 a month.

Western Hemisphere Trade With U. S. Up

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Trade between the United States and nations of the Western Hemisphere increased in both exports and imports during September as compared with the like month last year, while imports from the remainder of the world showed a falling off.

Exports to every continent were on the upgrade, the total for the entire world being $191,690,169, as compared with $160,119,098. Our imports for the world at large totaled $131,658,732 in September, compared with $146,642,944 a year ago.

The largest increase in exports to any individual country was to the United Kingdom, where exports during September jumped to $40,119,254, as compared with $28,474,201. At the same time our imports from the United Kingdom dropped approximately 25 per cent, being $9,838,405, as compared with $12,093,455.

U. S. Treasury Asks Bid on New Issue

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Treasury Department has asked bids for $75,000,000 of Treasury bills of 182-day maturity, to be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders.

Proceeds from the issue, which will be dated Nov. 9, will be used to retire $50,080,000 of maturing obligations, while the remainder will be applied to the Treasury balance.

Punish Those Discourteous To Tourist, Says Canadian

OTTAWA, Nov. 7 (AP)—Canada's tourist trade has become so important that the individual merchant or hotel keeper who jeopardizes it by discourteous treatment or disproportionate price charges to the visitor, should be summarily punished, R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, stated recently.

Dr. Manion presided at the first national tourist conference to be called by the Federal Government to promote the industry.

The Government deserved commendation for the speed with which it organized the Canadian travel bureau and developed a department to aid in promoting the industry, Dr. Manion said. Federal advertising in the United States and other countries was to be supplemented in 1935 with a campaign in the Canadian papers designed to promote inter-provincial travel, the conference was informed.

Coal Users Win Fight for a New Price Adjustment

St. Louis Consumers Get Reduction Due to Nearness of Coal Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 7—Consumers of coal here have won their long fight to have coal prices redetermined under the National Recovery Administration's bituminous coal code.

Terminating a campaign of coal users here which went back to the middle of May, the NRA special committee named to act on cost determinations under the retail solid fuel code, has approved cost schedules which are considerably lower than those against which consumers protested. It was said to be the first instance of official redetermination in Washington of coal prices set by a local code authority, and as such sharply raises the question of price determination.

Coal Fields Near

The contention of consumers was that the minimum prices set last spring under the code did not take sufficient notice of the fact that across the Mississippi River from St. Louis lies the rich southern Illinois coal field, a part of which is within an hour's trucking time to the city. They held that this nearness should have been reflected in the price schedules.

Under the new schedules, announced here by the Divisional Code Authority following receipt of the redetermination order from Washington, Nov. 3, the price of standard coal from the adjacent Belleville, Ill., district has been reduced from $5.80 to $5.01 a ton. Current prices for this coal range around $3.75, a figure which dealers say does not enable them to make a fair price. The $5.80 price was canceled by NRA officials soon after objections were raised, the consumers being joined by Roy McKittrick, Attorney-General of Missouri, who declared his intention to file suits under Missouri's anti-trust statute if the price situation was not corrected.

The new schedules, it was announced, were based on a survey of conditions involving virtually two-thirds of the coal distributed in the St. Louis area. According to the statistics employed, 2,800,000 tons of coal are trucked into St. Louis each year, practically all of it from Southern Illinois. While it was found that mine costs are about 50 cents higher this year and dealer costs about 23 cents higher, the statement of the local authority said that the increase to consumers would not be more than 25 to 50 cents above the "normal cash prices" in force last year.

Much Testimony

Several large-sized volumes would be required to hold all the testimony given by producers, dealers and consumers of coal in the various hearings which were a part of the proceedings. After the objections of coal users had been thoroughly aired before the St. Louis code authority, the matter was taken before a board of review, which also sat here. This board consisted of technicians in the division of research and planning of the NRA.

The review board passed its findings to Frank A. Hecht, in charge of the retail solid fuel code as deputy administrator. Mr. Hecht in turn sent his conclusion on to still higher authority in the NRA. At length the issue went before the new National Industrial Recovery Board, which made its recommendations to the special committee to act on cost determination under the retail solid fuel code.

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Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

PORTLAND—Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Thursdays, 3:45-6:00 p. m., WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:15-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI—Fridays, 1:30-1:45 p. m., WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturday, Nov. 17, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

BUFFALO — Wednesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc-229m.

NEW YORK CITY — Tuesdays, 11:00-11:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

ROCHESTER — Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

SYRACUSE — Fridays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WFBL, 1360kc-220m.

TROY — Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

WOODSIDE—Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc-200m.

North Carolina

Greensboro—Sundays, Nov. 11, 18, 25; Dec. 2, 9, 16, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WBIG, 1440kc-208m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:45-3:00 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA — Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

PITTSBURGH—Thursdays, Oct. 25 to Jan. 17, 1935, inc., 6:45-7:00 p. m., WWSW, 1500kc-200m.

South Carolina

GREENVILLE — Fridays, 10:45-11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc-231m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG — Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON—Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

OTTAWA — Tuesdays and Fridays 7:45-8:00 a. m., CRCO, 880kc-341m.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

MELBOURNE — Fridays, 10:30-10:45 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc-254m.

New Zealand

AUCKLAND — First Tuesday of each month, 9:00 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1090kc-275m.

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

Bostonians should welcome the current exhibition at the Vose Galleries. The oils and water colors give as complete an idea of the artist, George Luks, as any collection we have seen in Boston. Luks was one of a group of American artists who blazed the trail for the present generation of painters. He had imagination and gusto. His work revealed his devotion to Manet. It was not laziness or superficiality which led his coterie to paint with freer brush, to loosen the texture of surfaces, to mark only the factors which were indispensable to characterization. In the hands of different Americans the method varied. George Luks leaned toward the atmospheric, the emotional, the earthy. His pictures, we may note at Vose's, were uneven; some rose to heights, beautiful to the eye and stirring to the heart. Others we note were not completed with the brilliance with which they were started. Luks treated water color in quite another manner. The ease with which the aqueous pigment flows tended to restrain his hand somewhat and there appears often, paradoxically, a greater orderliness and definiteness of purpose in the aquarelles than in the oils.

In an adjoining gallery there are water colors by Robert Fuller Jackson. The artist paints idyllically. He has no eccentricities, but works in a modest, acceptable manner. D. A.

'Ad' Requests Return Of Borrowed Tools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. H.—Miles H. Dustin, a local contractor and at one time a Democratic candidate for Governor, has resorted to advertising as a means of having some of his borrowed tools returned.

His newspaper advertisement read: "Chains, fall, planes, etc. Mr. . . . and Mrs. . . . Please return all tools borrowed with or without permission. I need things to work with as well as you. M. H. Dustin, contractor and builder."

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

SELL guaranteed first quality Sterling stockings; outstanding values, popular prices; liberal commissions; attractive holiday packing. Room 1031, 47 West 34th St., New York City.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES—Singles, doubles, bachelors; roof solarium; 24-hour switchboard; garage service, maid; refrigeration; fire- and earthquake-proof; convenient to cars, bus churches, parks, shopping, ocean, mountains. MARLINROX APTS., 938 S. Lake. DRex. 1133.

Pasadena, Calif Open All Year
SIMPKINSON APARTMENT HOTEL
141 N. Madison Avenue WA 7852
Charming Rooms, Smokeless Dining Room

APARTMENTS TO LET

LOS ANGELES—A few desirable furnished and unfurnished suites for rent in refined own-your-own Los Altos Apts.; 24-hour switchboard service. 4121 Wilshire Blvd.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SEND one dollar and receive 2½ lbs. genuine superior quality Carlens Pecans or $1.85 for 5 lbs. postpaid; satisfaction guaranteed. CARLANA ACRES, Ocean Springs, Miss. (West of the Rockies add 15 cents.)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Excellent Opportunity

Woman, 30 to 40, for educational service; salary to start. Write fully in confidence to PERSONNEL DIRECTOR Suite 1000, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

General Classified

RADIOS

$19.95 BELESS 6-volt farm radio, requires no B batteries; very economical, excellent tone. Sold by SOLTER'S RADIO SHOP, 103 North 7th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

REPAIRING

MOTH HOLES, BURNS, TEARS in silks, linens, woolens, invisably rewoven by economical new method; mail service. STITCH-IN-TIME REWEAVERS, 1107 Broadway, N. Y. C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

HIGH TYPE representation wanted for the sale of Shur-Line Automatic Fire Protection, with proven record on over 10,000 fires. Profit at time of sale. A permanent, profitable business can be established. INTERNATIONAL FIRE EQUIPMENT CORPORATION, Staten Island, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Desirable rooms at 98 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

EARN GOOD COMMISSIONS TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie and hosiery; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CORP. 324 South Market, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Young man, 23, desires position, electrical or mechanical engineering preferred; some factory experience; will go anywhere. Box M-22, 1075 Railway Exchange Bldg.

TOLEDO, OHIO—Superintendent, assistant, broad experience in auto production, designing and bus body construction; best of references. L-50, c/o Representative, 3514 Willys Parkway, LA-3462.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HAVE ability to be more active; wide variety of experience here and abroad; will appreciate opportunity anywhere. Write K-16, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

BOSTON, ON BEACON STREET
NEAR BERKELEY—Attractive 9-room apartment, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen and butler's pantry, 2 maid's rooms, storeroom, 3 fireplaces, 2 electric refrigerators; owner moving away. Box J-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
● 2 to 5 Room Suites ●
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be later in the season
24A CLEARWAY STREET, Boston Ken. 0482

HOTEL BRAEMORE
Two Deluxe Furnished Suites of Two and Three Rooms for reasonable occupancy. Light housekeeping facilities. Exceptionally attractive outlook of the Fens and the Charles River.
Liquor Is Not Sold on the Premises
446 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, KEN. 4600

BOSTON—Throughout Back Bay, Beacon Hill, Fenway, modern 1 to 5-room heated kitchenette apartments, $25-$50 up; furnished slightly more; shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, Office 236 Huntington Ave. KEN. 1839. Open 9-7.

HOTEL GRALYN Pleasant furnished single and double rooms with privileges of community kitchenettes; rates $9 a week and up.
20 Charlesgate West, Boston.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Furnished, living room, 2 bedrooms, bath, combination kitchenette and dinette, modern; ocean view; reference. "LUMAR," F-2, 1329 Pacific Ave.

APARTMENTS — UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush, 723 East 35th Street—4 rooms, 4-family detached brick; 3 exposures, 6 windows facing south; Westinghouse refrigerator; hot water heat; hot water all year; quiet street near Padeagut Woods; garage optional; adults.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Made to order—Antelope and Silks, Petit Point mounted; repairing. MARIE POUGET, 202 West 80th St., New York City. Traf. 7-5055.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

EARL D. GASKELL
SUCCESSOR TO
BEAUCHESNE, Inc.
Automobile Body Work—Refinishing—Collision Work Our Specialty
70 FORSYTH STREET, BOSTON
TEL. KENMORE 3370

BEAD RESTRINGING

THE BEAD HOSPITAL
does all kinds of restringing and watch and jewelry repairing; reasonable prices. ROBERT NELSON, 65 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOPE ACRES, near Boston offers loving care and training to mentally or physically retarded children; summer or year round arrangement; rates moderate. For references and information address Box 188, Wayland, Mass.

PRE-SCHOOL—Exclusive home, qualified educator, personal supervision; well equipped, spacious surroundings; moderate. ANGIE GICK, Rhinecliff, N. Y.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Endicott 2-1890

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

DOGS FOR SALE

DOBERMANN PINSCHER for sale, pedigreed, 13 months old. Apply Hancock 7760 (Boston).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 28 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities
Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel 2-5724

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

WE SUPPLY on short notice well recommended help. BRAXTON'S AGENCY, 565 Columbus Ave., Com. 3155. We specialize in colored help.

EXHANGE OF SERVICES

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR offers services in exchange for desk space and telephone service. MATTHEW LAFFER, 61 West 10th St., N. Y. C.

FIREPLACE WOOD

FIREPLACE WOOD
All Hard Wood, Cut to Any Length
$15 per cord
KINDLING WOOD
CENTRE NEWTON 4814

FOOD PRODUCTS

DELICIOUS Vermont Clover Honey, new crop from beekeeper; 5-lb. pails, $1.00; 2½-lb. pails, 55c. WILDERNESS HONEY APIARIES, R. D. 4, Middlebury, Vt.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BOSTON, MASS.—For sale or for rent, industrial manufacturing or storage space located in Back Bay section; approximately 60,000 square feet available. This may be subdivided; may be used also for auto fleet storage; has ramps and elevator. C. L. BOND, Trustee, 25 Irvington Street, Boston, Tel. mornings Kenmore 4728.

WINCHESTER, MASS. — Moving west; 10-room house, 2-car garage with room above suitable for chauffeur or play room; 3500 sq. ft. land, lovely garden; 3 fireplaces, oil heat; near center of town; $6000 cash, balance mortgage. Call OWNER, Win. 1409.

FURRIERS

CANTOR Foremost in FUR fashions, Remodeling Repairing, Relining Special attention given to individual needs 165 Tremont St., Boston LIB. 2724-25

FUR coats cleaned, glazed, relined; finest quality silk used; minor repairing, $12; restyled, $13 MODERN FUR SHOP 535 Washington St., Room 319, Boston, Hub. 2972.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER to sales director of commercial research organization; must be experienced and prepared to give references; state qualifications, education, etc., in letter. Write Box W-32, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Local Classified

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention, experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa. N. J. State Li. cense. MRS. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgswd 802

HARMONY HALL—For rest and study; experienced, trained attention. 815 Linden Ave York, Pa. Tel 59383.

HAYDEN HALL, Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa., Philadelphia Suburbs—Beautiful, harmonious home for those needing loving, experienced care, rest and study. Tel. Media 1031.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME, for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-31 197th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 8-9494.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SPRINGFIELD GARDENS—Unusually desirable brick-stucco home, 9 rooms, fireplace, sun parlor, convenient layout, 100x128, 2-car garage; 3 min. walk to R. R. station; $16,000, easy terms; photo available. OWNER, 88-28 173rd St., Jamaica, N. Y.

JEWELERS

WATCHES FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS—Hamilton, Waltham, Elgin; diamond watches $75 and up; all guaranteed. Boston Old Gold Exchange Co., 100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

LENDING LIBRARY

3c A DAY
Late fiction. Other good books.
DIVERSITY SHOP, 9½ Norway St., Boston

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

SUBSCRIPTIONS and renewals to any magazine or periodical published anywhere in any language gratefully received. Write for Free Bargain Catalogue. WM. G. KLEMT, Box 14, Hudson City Sta., Jersey City, N. J.

MILLINERY

REFINED SMART MODELS, stock or to order; priced moderately. JANE CALE, Inc., Prince George Hotel, 14 E. 28th Street, New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING AND STORAGE
Long-distance moving, full and part-load service to over 600 cities; return-load prices. Phone for estimate.
Continental Delivery Assn.
30 Liberty St., Newark, N. J. Ph. Market 2-4484

Part loads wanted TO
Full loads wanted FROM
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania at once
NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

When Looking for a Mover Call
E. E. AUDO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St. Cambridge Uni. 2780—1769-M

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

NEW AND USED PIANOS
L. S. Gibson, 353 Newport Av., Wollaston, Mass. Open Evenings Tel. GRAnite 8479.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO. Colonial Building, 100 Boylston St., Boston. Cash paid Old Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled Jewelry; licensed Fed. Gov't. 30 years' experience.

CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big daylight store. Private offices. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, tel. Ken. 1423.

MONEY promptly paid for Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, etc.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging decorating; estimates cheerfully given; contractor. ALBERT NORKIN, 307 Sterling Street, Slocum 6-8289.

PAYING GUESTS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Unusual opportunity; room and delicious board in attractive apartment on Memorial Drive; conveniently located; beautiful river view; reasonable price. Telephone Univ. 2613.

GUESTS for Winter; comfortable, sightly home, overlooking Winchester Lakes; private baths; automobile service arranged; excellent surroundings for retired or elderly people; rates $5 to $10 per day. Address MRS. GROUT, 40 Hutchinson Rd., Arlington, Mass. Arl. 3056.

REAL ESTATE

KEMP COMPANY OFFERS
Four exceedingly choice building plots of an acre or more; beautifully wooded; restricted section Darien, Conn.; near clubs. 7 East 42nd, New York City. Tels. Murray Hill 2-6561 or Darien, Conn. 1111.

VERMONT FARMHOUSE
On side road; superb view; 7 rooms, 3 fireplaces, Dutch oven, new roof, no improvements, spring water, about 75 acres, house over 150 years old; 19 miles Manchester; $3100 including mortgage. Write Box P-19, Room 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—9-room house for sale or exchange for home in Shaker Heights, O. OWNER, 1365 Lynn Park Dr., Cleveland, O.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

OPPORTUNITY for husband and wife willing to work together building for themselves a stable and profitable business selling cosmetics on commission. Mr. White, 10:30-12 a. m., 1-6 p. m. LUZIER'S INC., 115 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

HACKENSACK, N. J.—Accommodation for 1 or 2 in private home; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. C. B. LEE, 60 Prospect Ave.

THE ELMS—Board and room at reasonable rates; near cars trains. MABEL HARRIS SHAW, 3 Revere St. Jamaica Plain. Mass. Jam 2654

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Quiet, exceptional rooms for studious people. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth Street, Kenmore 4033.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Avenue, opposite The Mother Church.—Large sunny rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable. MRS. GIFFORD, Com. 7862.

BOSTON, 488 Beacon St., Water Side—Beautiful large rooms with private bath; also single rooms; free parking; garage; meals near by. Com. 8609.

BOSTON, 106 Gainsboro St., S. 3—Attractive double or single rooms; business people; free parking. Tel. Kenmore 7205.

BOSTON—Good comfortable room; close to The Mother Church; $3.00. G-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Sunny room for active or retired business woman; reasonable. Com. 8594, 411 Marlboro Street.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A room in comfortable home for business woman; very convenient location; references. H-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Avenue—Rooms, 1 with bath, permanent or transient; oil heat, kitchen privileges; garage. Lon. 8897.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Room to let with kitchen privileges, for one or two people. Tel. Somerset 2182-W before 9 a. m.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY—LINGERIE—HOLIDAY GIFTS—Need 20 more, distributing mill products; fast sellers; experience unnecessary; part time permitted; generous commissions; excellent holiday business. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd, New York.

SILVERWARE

ANNA EINSOHN, 507 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
VALUE Sterling, plated, hollow-ware, flatware; also repairing and replating. Vanderbilt 3-8480.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR desires position; 14 years' experience; Washington and Pennsylvania license; good mechanic; go anywhere; one week's service for trial for expenses only; courteous, honest. 8 East St., Sanford, Maine.

EXPERIENCED restaurant cashier-checker, also excellent chauffeur-mechanic desires to serve any constructive activity. Write Box J-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EXPERT stenographer, private secretary, executive, with hotel, banking and sales experience; moderate salary. Box 100, 1229 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK (colored), experienced housekeeper, capable; loves children; drives car; will go anywhere. MARY HAMLIN, 497 E. 23rd St., Paterson, N. J.

MIDDLE-AGED woman, slightly handicapped, desires general housework; neat, capable housekeeper, excellent cook. M. OSGOOD, 388 Washington St., Weymouth, Mass. Wey. 1089-W.

WOMAN desires position in hotel as executive housekeeper or assistant, experienced; will go anywhere. Write Box M-46, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.
CUSTOM LADIES' HANDBAGS

TRUCKING

E. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4783 Daily service between New York Newark Trenton N J and intermediate points

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP. 60 Boylston Street, Boston Han. 3121

WANTED

WANTED—Abandoned mill, dark granite construction; nearness N. Y. C. desired. DALE SMITH CO., 286 Main St., Stamford, Conn.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Blatt's 27th Department Managers' Sale
Two Weeks—Nov. 5 to 17
An event of interest to every shopper within reach of M. E. Blatt Co.! A million dollars worth of timely, seasonable merchandise at savings that are decidedly worth while. Every department in the store participates.
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic at S. Carolina Aves.

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N J
PAINTS and VARNISHES
GUNNING SUPPLIES

Kents Dining Room
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVE.
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kents Restaurants
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave.
Established 1903

COLLINGSWOOD

LOUIS CASTOR
FURRIER
Cold Storage, Tailoring, Dry Cleaning
COLL. 485 713 HADDON AVE.

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
456 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5563 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN
and ANTIQUE SHOP
Lunch 35c–50c Dinner 65c–85c
Sunday Dinner 12:30–4, 85c–$1.00
426 MAIN STREET ORANGE 5-6169
We call for and deliver. Or. 5-5330

50¢ EACH WINDOW
CURTAINS
Carefully Cleaned
We guarantee measurements. Full Insurance on All Goods Left in Our Care
Brick Church Cleaners & Dyers
18 Harrison St., E. Orange (Near Main St.)
Established 1914

LANG COMPANY
For over 30 years.
Plumbing and Heating for The Oranges
407 MAIN ST. Or. 3-3106

C. A. LUND
JEWELER
We buy old gold
Open 9–6—Saturdays 9-9
616 CENTRAL AVE. *Near Harrison St.*

Gather up your useless old Gold and Silver and get useful dollars for it
Ask for Mr. A. L. Ridley daily 9 a. m.-6 p. m. at CRAMP'S, Main St., opp. Muir's
or
Ask for Mr. R. F. White, Daily 9 A. M.-6 P. M., at Post's, 560 Central Avenue.
Representing Brunner's, Jewelers

GRACE MAY SHOPPE
SMART DRESSES
Of Quality That Are Different
For Matron and Miss—$7.95 to $16.95
263 Central Ave., Corner Munn Ave.

SUBURBAN FASHION SHOPS
DRESSES—SUITS—HATS
Reasonably Priced
34 BRICK CHURCH PLAZA OR. 4-4422

H. BERGMAN
FURRIER, LADIES' TAILOR
ALL KINDS OF EXPERT REMODELING—REPAIRING—CLEANING—PRESSING—DRESSMAKING
72 Brick Church Plaza, near Harrison Street Orange 3-1287

Henry Hornecker FLORIST Inc
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE, Near Grove St.
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

Ye "GOLDEN RULE" Shop
TAILORING and DRY CLEANING
GARMENTS CLEANED, PRESSED, RELINED AND REMODELLED
A garment renewing service for men and women Monitor readers.
Next to Hummel's Market at 440 MAIN ST.

Bud Beauty Shoppe
383 MAIN STREET
OUR PRICES ARE POPULAR
Frederic Vita Tonic Waves.....$6.50
Standard Combination Wave.....$5.00
Croquignole Curl for Ends.....$3.50

Silver Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made and to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

SANFORD DRESS SHOP
ANNA L. MOORE
Fall Fashions Featuring the New Materials, $6.75-$15.00
9 SANFORD STREET OR 3-2934
Open evenings until 9 except Mondays

ELIZABETH

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
All the baked things you want here—AND GOOD!
318 Morris Avenue El. 3-1432

ENGLEWOOD

LAW INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
46 E. PALISADE AVENUE

THE DUNWOODY CO.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
USED CARS
Phone Englewood 3-3737 59 Engle St.

EDITH KERR
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 4949
13 DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N.J.
D-R-E-S-S-E-S

NEW JERSEY

HACKENSACK

The Shirlbee Shops
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
216-216½-218 Main St.

HOBOKEN

COLUMBIA TRUST CO.
14th St. and Washington St., Hoboken
SOUND PRINCIPLES COURTEOUS SERVICE
Open an account with us.

JERSEY CITY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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18 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-2943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

MISS SCHAEFER'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR
682 BERGEN AVENUE Dela. 3-9141
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Experienced Operators
Your Patronage Is Appreciated

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Optometrist-Optician
3 Sherman Place Webster 4-10267

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

GATE'S
MILLINERY
92 Monticello Avenue
FAMOUS ANNUAL SALE
Hats Specially Priced
Felt, Velvets, Velour, Hatter's Plush
1.98 - 2.98 - 3.98 and up

THE GRACE SHOPPE
Properly Fitted Foundations
Your individual type foundation fitted to your personal requirement. Agency for "Le Gant" of Youthlastic. Lily of France and other standard makes. Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie.
686 Bergen Ave., near Duncan Ave. Del. 1940

MAPLEWOOD

Gather up your useless old Gold and Silver and get useful dollars for it.
Ask for MRS. CARRIE WADSWORTH
Representing Brunner's, Jewelers
Daily 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. at
ROGERS ELECTRIC STORE
364 Maplewood Avenue

THE COSSACK
Russian Decorations, American Food.
Full Course Sunday Dinner 75c
Dinner 75c, Luncheon 50c and 30c
Supper 50c, Afternoon Tea 30c
157 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained, 7 Trinity Place, Montclair 2-2789-W, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings from 9 to 10 o'clock.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Fuel for the Home
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
R. H. SEE COAL CO.
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone—MONTCLAIR—2-0019
COAL FUEL OIL WOOD

RUGS
SALES AND SERVICE
Antiques and Semi-Antiques
Selected Throw Rugs in Stock
B. & T. ORIENTAL RUG WORKS
Noted for Repairing
11 Church Street, Hinck Building
Montclair 3-1310
FINE FURNITURE SLIP COVERS

WILLIAM A. HANSEN
UPHOLSTERER
127 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
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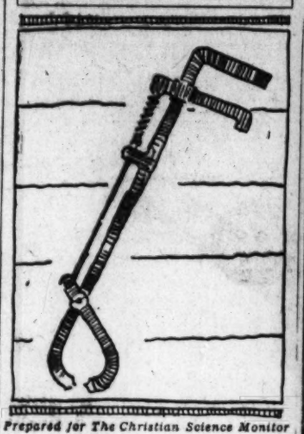
With the Inventors



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Fire Tongs

THE open fireplace, a necessity of colonial days, is still with us as a luxurious part of the modern house. But why not bring fire-sets at least a little more up-to-date? That must have been the aim of Raymond Zinky of Salida, Colo., when he designed this tool (United States Patent No. 1976977.) One sees at a glance that logs could easily be lifted into the heart of the fire with this instrument, since the opening and closing of the jaws is controlled from the handle, and it may even be manipulated with one hand.

Moments Musical

No. 25

Maurice Ravel

A FRIEND of mine once said, "One smiles while listening to Ravel." And why should one not smile at music? Must it be always tragic and ponderous? No, it should uplift, not depress.

Ravel is ridiculed no more. He is taken seriously. Whether you like or dislike his wit and humor, his jests or gestures, you will admit his "curious sounds" are full of surprises—with a finesse full of freshness and delicately chiseled lines.

Do you know the *Sonatina* for piano? The most serious musicographer, crouching behind dusty and age-worn manuscripts, will peer out and respond to the charm of those arabesques, and fall in love with these new ideas, even as he will with the *Alborada del Graciosa* (the Serenade of the Court Jester). It is the way Ravel handles this sort of thing that counts. The pictures and memories he brings up are never exaggerated, never caricature. Your buffoon or jester is serenading as a jester would. "One smiles while listening to Ravel."

Ravel comes from the Basque country. This perhaps accounts for his love of the Spanish style and rhythms. The *Rhapsodie Espagnole, Habanera, L'Heure Espagnole* and *Bolero*, all four, are highly original and individual.

The first time I heard the *Bolero* was in Paris at the Grande Salle Pleyel about three years ago. Ravel was conducting it. I thought it was the most thrilling of modern orchestral pieces. Written in the true Spanish spirit of monotony, it reminds one of the music of the famous all-night processions at Easter that for centuries took place in Spain until the overthrow of King Alfonso and his régime three years ago. With all its monotony, one wishes to hear it over and over again—the same tune going on and on, each time gathering fresh vigor and form, as a snowball rolls over and over and becomes a snow man, something with form, tangible.

The *Concertos*, one for left hand alone written for the Viennese wounded soldier-pianist, Paul Wittgenstein and the other which Marguerite Long introduced two years ago, I care for less. But *Jeux d'Eau, Ma Mère l'Oye* (Mother Goose), *Pavane, Trois Poèms*, and all the others are subtle and charming music, perhaps too subtle for pedantic and academic people, who started a campaign a few years ago against these "sonorous curiosities and bric-a-brac." But they only drove one more to listen and smile with Ravel.

There seem to be just two sets of opinions about Ravel's music: that it is good, or that it is bad. According to the former, it has the qualities of refinement, delicacy, restraint, charm and clarity. To the latter, it is insipid, effeminate or dull. People lacking in a sense of humor, who find Voltaire, Mark Twain or Goya dull, who have no taste for style, wit nor piquancy, might not like this French musician, but one who can laugh or cry with Peter Pan, Charlie Chaplin or Pagliacci will probably smile with Ravel.

His *Daphnis and Chloe* for ballet is by no means a small work. These pages are a brilliant and fascinating score, full of vitality and exuberance. *La Valse* and *Valses Nobles et Sentimentales* are full of color and tenderness. Ravel is too original to be ever dull. How many are trying to imitate him, without success!

He has recently been appointed director of the American Conservatory of Music at Fontainebleau.

SONYA MICHELL.

Polar Bears Enjoying Their New Tub and Shower

Every Day Is Saturday With Our White-Furred Friends. They Like a Good Bath Every Few Minutes. The Picture Was Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by Edmund G. Schildknecht of Indianapolis.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Kish

KISH'S chief title to fame is that he was the father of Saul, the first of the kings of Israel (I Sam. 9:13); but it appears from the brief Biblical references to Kish that he was a Benjaminite of considerable wealth and importance on his own account, for he is described as a "mighty man of power" (I Sam. 9:1).

According to the book of Chronicles, has father's name was Ner (I Chron. 8:33; 9:39); and scholars suppose that when we are told in I Sam. 9:1 that Kish was the "son of Amiel," the word "son" is somewhat loosely used, as elsewhere in the Old Testament, to mean "grandson" ("Jewish Encyclopedia": VII, 511).

It may be inferred from II Sam. 21:14 that the home of Kish and his family was at Zelah, for it was there in the "sepulchre of Kish" that Saul and his son Jonathan were buried.

When the name "Kish" occurs in the New Testament it appears in the form "Cis" (Acts 13:21).

Daily Anecdote

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Schwab Knew

CHARLES M. SCHWAB was being annoyed by a lady who constantly sought his advice about buying stocks.

"Mr. Schwab," she asked, "will Bethlehem shares go up or down?"

The steel magnate replied promptly, "Madam, I'm sure they will. They cannot go sideways."

Gentlemen

AT A stag party attended by General Grant, a well-known politician started to tell an objectionable story. The General looked so displeased that the man stopped and said in surprise, "But there are no ladies present."

"No," replied the General, "but there are gentlemen present."

Today's Limerick

There once was a handsome marquis
Who married, which caused there to bis
A stunning marquise,
Who now pours at tise
And sparkles with gay repartis.

Quotation for Today

THIS day is all that is good and fair. It is too dear, with its hopes and invitations, to waste a moment on the yesterdays.—EMERSON.

Mr. Scroggins

Find the Opening

(Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore)

THREE small squirrels sat against the trunk of a linden tree (Tilia Vulgaris) on Boston Common and stared in wonderment at a small package lying on the ground.

"I found it under the leaves," said the first small squirrel.

"Right here," said the second small squirrel, swishing his tail toward a certain spot.

"And there are nuts in it, because I can see them," said the third s. s.

All three drew closer to the package. It was a glassine envelope filled with nuts. The glassine was transparent—even a small squirrel could see through it—but the envelope was folded in such a way that it was not as easy to say just how the nuts were to be reached as it was to see them.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Glassine Package of Nuts!

"Well, well, here we are again," said a hearty voice. The three small squirrels looked up at the same moment and on each face appeared a glad smile, also at the same moment.

"Scroggins!" said three small voices in chorus.

"What are you looking at so busily?" said that well-respected gentleman of Boston Common.

"I found this under the leaves," said the first small squirrel.

"Right here," said the second.

"And there are nuts in it because I can see them," said the third.

Scroggins leaned over and examined the envelope carefully.

"May I take it in my hands?" he said politely.

There was no answer. Three tails swished anxiously.

"If I don't keep it?" he said with a broad smile.

"Yes, yes!" said three voices all together. The tails stopped swishing.

Scroggins thrust his small cane under his arm and examined the glassine package carefully. "They're in," he said.

"Yes," said three voices.

"And since they were probably put in, they surely can be taken out," said Scroggins.

This announcement caused such joy that the three small squirrels chased each other up the tree, out on limbs and then came down. As they gathered again around their old friend, he held an open envelope before their eyes. They took turns gazing into it. "There you are," said Scroggins. "All you must do with things like this is to find the opening."

The small squirrels invited Scroggins to have some of the contents of the envelope. He courteously declined but offered to divide the nuts among the three, which he did, to their great satisfaction. All in all, the name of Roger P. Scroggins took on even greater luster on Boston Common as a result of his arriving in time to find the opening.

What They Say

A Great Thought

"Today there is a wide measure of agreement, which on the physical side of science approaches almost to unanimity, that the stream of knowledge is heading toward a non-mechanical reality; the universe begins to look more like a great thought than a great machine."—*Sir James Jeans.*

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Traveling Plumbing Shop

A YOUNG man who, because of high rents and scarcity of trade, had hesitated to go into the plumbing business for himself, decided to buy and rig up an old truck as a traveling shop. He knew most of his business would come from repair work and that many home owners disliked to call a plumber if the need is small.

As he goes from block to block he finds many a leaky faucet, many a stopped drain, or pieces of wornout pipe that need repair or replacing. Each day he gets one small job after another, and his time is filled with work. He carries all sorts of tools, so housewives know that his charges will not include time for coming and return to a shop. M. C. R.

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Notes and Queries

Mighty (Mrs. I. S. C.)—The correspondent reports that many public speakers seem to insert an *n* sound in this word. It is, of course, *mite'-y*, no. *mine'-ty*.

Remember of (V. T. W.)—The "of" is usually regarded as redundant. "I remember being told," for example, is sufficient.

Promulgation (Miss I. D.)—No, the adding of *-ing* does not cause a shift of accent from the second syllable to the first. Webster's prefers *pro-mul'-gate* and *pro-mul'-gateing* (o as in obey, *u* short, *a* long). Note that British usage inclines toward the accent on the first syllable in each instance, with the *o* short, *prom'-ul-gate*.

Apprehend, comprehend (Miss I. D.)—When a person apprehends something, he becomes aware of it; when he comprehends it, he fully grasps it with the understanding. For example, most of us apprehend more than we comprehend.

Collegiate Dictionary ("Reader," who reports buying a new Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, but finds that the pronunciations do not correspond with those in the second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary)—We have been informed by the publishers of Webster's that a collegiate edition of the new dictionary is contemplated, but not yet issued.

Beret (Miss I. A. Van T.)—The preferred American pronunciation is *beh-ray'* (short *e*, long *a*). The French pronounce it *bay-reh'* (secondary stress on first syllable).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Thoughtfulness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Holyoke, Mass.

A HOLYOKE woman can bear grateful testimony to the joy of being on the receiving end of the Golden Rule.

One Sunday afternoon recently she and her husband stopped for lunch at an inn in Peterboro, N. H., and while she was closing the car doors she laid her pocketbook on the running board of the automobile next in line—and forgot it. When next thought of it, the other machine had gone.

The next morning's mail brought her a letter from a woman in Lawrence, Mass., who had found the bag some 20 miles below Peterboro, where it had evidently fallen from the other car. The letter explained that the bag and its contents, with the exception of the driver's license, were being forwarded by parcel post. The license she thoughtfully inclosed in the letter so that it would reach its destination as soon as possible, and so cause a minimum of inconvenience.

In Lighter Vein

Cook's Tour

Mistress: "Shall I send for your luggage?"

Cautious Cook: "No, ma'am; I usually leave it at the station for the first week."—*The Chaser.*

Laugh-Proof

"Laugh that off," said the fat man's wife as she sewed his vest button on with a wire.—*A. C. C. O. Press.*

Bridge Chat

"What do you think of her bridge game?"

"Well, she's a great one to start something she can't finesse."

"Yes, but mind you I shall want to show more of my head than that."

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: A Missouri farmer grew a truckload of turnips from a dime's worth of seed. He isn't doing badly, though, if he still has the truck.

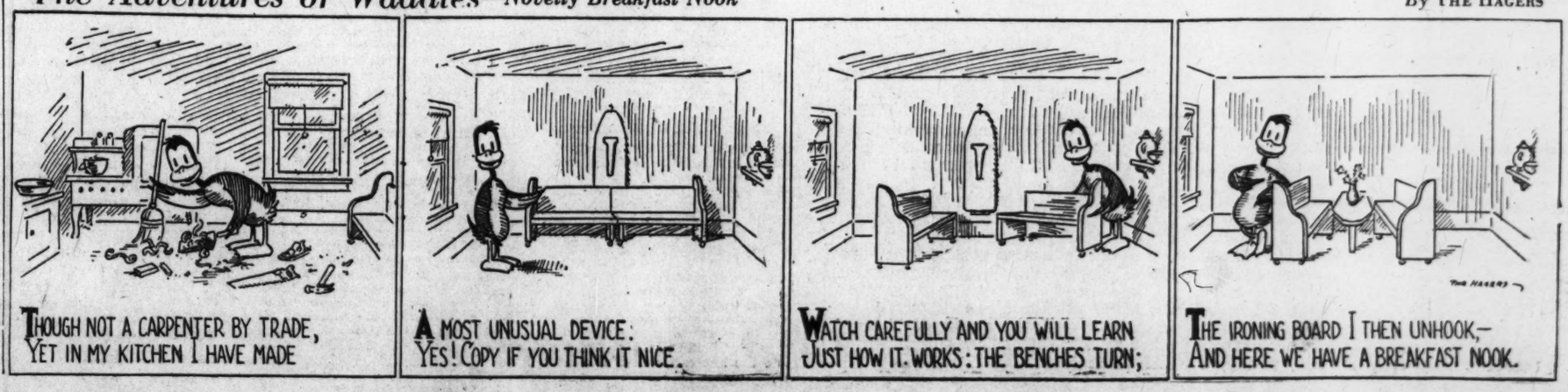
Los Angeles Times: It might be cheaper in the long run to have a B. S. B. F. P. F.—Bureau of Soft Berths for Political Favorites.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Adventures of Waddles—Novelty Breakfast Nook

By THE HAGERS


THOUGH NOT A CARPENTER BY TRADE, YET IN MY KITCHEN I HAVE MADE
A MOST UNUSUAL DEVICE: YES! COPY IF YOU THINK IT NICE.
WATCH CAREFULLY AND YOU WILL LEARN JUST HOW IT WORKS: THE BENCHES TURN;
THE IRONING BOARD I THEN UNHOOK,— AND HERE WE HAVE A BREAKFAST NOOK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

A Mandate for Recovery

AMERICANS are still seeking recovery *and* reform. And the great majority believe Franklin D. Roosevelt offers the best hope of them. That is the simplest explanation of yesterday's Democratic sweep. On the surface it may look like a nation-wide indorsement of the New Deal. Probably part of it was due to appreciation of benefits obtained by certain sections of the country or groups of voters. But far more was due to the popular hope that the President can lead the nation to general recovery. In 1932 the voters were dissatisfied; this year they are still unsatisfied.

To interpret the result as a blanket approval of all Administration policies is a mistake. There is a vast amount of doubt and even of disapproval of specific parts of the New Deal like the AAA and NRA. But the people have confidence in the President's general purposes. They are attracted by his confidence and his readiness to act.

And many Americans approve the effort to couple reform with recovery. The people are too uncomfortable physically and mentally to stand still, too disgusted with past abuses to go back, and for the most part too unsatisfied with Old Guard Republicanism to choose it as against the Roosevelt promise of a positive advance.

It would be easy enough to look upon the election as a revolution in American politics. The election of the first Democratic senator from Pennsylvania for fifty years, the rejection of Republican wheel horses in state after state, the unprecedented majority of Governor Lehman in New York, the Democrats' reversal of the usual off-year trend against the party in power, the election of an out-and-out radical like Governor Olson in Minnesota—all these could be read as indicative of a fundamental realignment marking the decay of one party and the birth of another.

Americans can remember such changes in their history; the names of Jackson and Lincoln are linked with them. Certainly some of the results today resemble the revolt of the masses which Jackson led. And it is possible that Mr. Roosevelt will win such a predominance of power that his followers will split into two sections, one emerging as a new liberal or radical party. But to most observers it must appear that the fundamental issues to produce such a cleavage are lacking. Nor does President Roosevelt look like a radical leader.

Certainly it is clear that the Republican Party has not been destroyed. It stood stanchly in Vermont. In Michigan, with Senator Vanderberg displaying a liberal independence, it made a good showing. It is plain, too, that there will eventually be some reaction toward conservatism. But meanwhile there is vital need that the Republican leaders take stock and work out a definite and progressive program of their own. It will not do merely to wait for the swing of the pendulum. That might serve the party, but the nation requires an intelligent, constructive opposition.

On the other hand, the Democrats should not be misled into extremes of partisanship. In fact, the great congressional majority Mr. Roosevelt will have may easily prove more troublesome and dissentious than one which could not afford to kick over the traces. And personally the election places a tremendous responsibility upon the President. What will happen to him, to his party—and to the nation—if his plans for recovery do not succeed is not pleasant to contemplate.

The election was not a revolution, but a continuation of the revolt caused by the depression. Today many voters have only had their appetite for change whetted. But if recovery comes, reckless changes can probably be avoided. The President has recently disclosed a desire to avoid them. This election cannot be considered a mandate for them. It was primarily a vote for recovery. But the people cannot vote recovery back, even by strengthening the hands of the President. They have done what they thought best with votes. They can now give to the recovery effort something more vital than votes—work.

Hockey on Probation

PROFESSIONAL ice hockey is on probation in the United States. Its 1934-35 season opens this week. Last year hockey dealt itself a severe blow. Uncurbed roughness seriously hurt the play-off chances of two teams in mid-season and a financial setback resulted.

A policy of building up and advertising feuds between players and teams has been employed in the game of ice hockey too long. There are certainly some spectators who enjoy warfare on the ice, but there are many who do not. The game itself embodies enough physical contact and rugged play without the added roughness.

Thousands delight in watching ice hockey. Thousands more will like it once they become interested. But if interest is to be developed through rough tactics, then progress will reach only those looking for conflict rather than skill. Salaries are not big enough to warrant or encourage roughness to the point of players attempting to maim each other.

Professional hockey is not to be compared with professional baseball, but it has its attractive qualities. It has nearly obliterated the amateur game in the United States. Now the amateurs seek new opportunity and are watching the moneyed game closely. If the professionals continue to stumble and blunder, the amateurs may find themselves again in public favor.

Why Not a Highway Armistice?

THE number of casualties on United States highways so readily recalls those of war that the approach of Armistice Day has a peculiar significance to motorists. With great patriotic fervor the nation on Nov. 11 observes the anniversary of the end to a world conflict that in eighteen months cost the lives of more than 50,000 members of the American Expeditionary Force. In consonance with this anniversary, the public asks, "When will an armistice be called to end the highway menace that causes nearly 60,000 fatalities every eighteen months?"

Some idea of the gravity of this problem is gleaned from estimates that 26,000,000 motorcars are coursing around the United States on more than 3,000,000 miles of roads. It might seem an impossible task to promote safety in this universe of moving wheels if experts had not learned that 85 per cent of the motorists who cause accidents are ordinarily law-abiding citizens subject to spasmodic carelessness that can be guarded against effectively.

Further encouragement is obtained from the estimate that all the trouble is caused by from 6 to 10 per cent of the drivers in the United States. Of that comparatively small number, 15 per cent are chronic trouble-makers. Breaking down these estimates further, the expert observes that one-third of the 15 per cent are criminally reckless, the other two-thirds are those devoid of driving ability.

The need obviously is for a three-cornered attack—an educational drive to enlist the support of the 85 per cent of accident causers who are subject to careless impulses, a campaign to strengthen the hand of the courts and police against the criminally reckless, and, finally, a move to impress upon the states the importance of examining drivers before they are licensed.

The results depend on the persistency of the agencies launching these campaigns and on the amount of support obtained from the individual motorist. After all, safety on the highways, like every other worth-while goal, is the direct effect of obedience to law. Highway officials have evolved a code for driving which, if adhered to, will assure the individual motorist of a maximum of safety. Yet there are always those who will not or cannot drive according to law. These persons have no place on the highways and the sooner they are removed the sooner peace will come to the highway front.

Tradition in British Banking

PROF. RAYMOND MOLEY recently said that "the English banking system is fortified by generations of wise banking legislation." The statement is hardly valid in the sense that it implies that good laws have made good banking. As the Guaranty Survey, organ of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, in its current number, reminds Mr. Moley, "The wisdom of English banking legislation lies mainly in its scarcity."

What confuses many persons in writing about British banking is that they do not differentiate investment and commercial banking. An investment banker sells stocks and bonds. A commercial banker receives deposits and lends working capital to business men. The laws in Britain covering sales of securities are very strict.

But the commercial banker in Britain is not anywhere near as burdened with legislation as is his confrere in the United States. The Guaranty Survey is right when it says, "It is the tradition of sound bank management, combined with a minimum of unnecessary government interference and restriction, that explains the strength of the British banking system." But the bank review does not explain that this absence of government regulation was not due to shrewd policy. Its wisdom became apparent from the lessons of neglect!

In 1826, when the joint stock banking system started, the government authorities felt that detailed regulation was unnecessary. The Bank of England monopolized the note issue. Therefore, reasoned the authorities, it would monopolize the banking business, and the new banks would not be worth regulating! Little did they realize (and little do many money reformers in the United States realize) that a check circulation is far more important than a note circulation. As bank deposits developed into the chief media of circulation, largely taking the place of currency, the joint stock banks rose in influence till they became the "Big Five." By this time, however, they had acquired a tradition of "sound bank management," and the Government, wisely enough, more or less "let them be."

Thus the invocation of British banking affords an illustration of the beneficences of few laws—which is not exactly what Mr. Moley intended, even though he is associated with the party of Thomas Jefferson, who said, "That government is best which governs least."

Out of Arundel

Book of the Day

KENNETH ROBERTS'S CAPTAIN CAUTION (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50) is not the tragic, and perhaps exculpatory, final episode in the career of Benedict Arnold to which many admirers of "Arundel" and "Rabble in Arms" have been looking forward. Rather, it is a companion piece to "The Lively Lady" in that it displays still another facet of the War of 1812.

All four novels are rooted in the Maine seacoast town which he calls Arundel, but the Maine folk of "Captain Caution" never once in the book set foot upon their native shore. The story is one of the high seas—of an armed merchant barque becalmed in the doldrums, captured by a British gun brig, recaptured by an American privateer, and again snatched by the British from its anchorage in a French Channel port. Also, like "The Lively Lady," the story has a background of British war prisons, this time not in Dartmoor but in the dismal hulks of dismantled ships of the line, where men captured at sea were incarcerated.

* * *

Mr. Roberts here deals mainly in sheer fiction. With the exception of Talleyrand, the characters are mostly unknown to history, and in the background, authentic and carefully verified though it is, there is not the multitudinous detail of "Arundel" and "Rabble in Arms," or even of the Dartmoor scenes in "The Lively Lady." A tale of adventure rather than an historical novel, it bears in its adroit composition the marks of such tales of the more conventional type—strange, varied and vivid scenes, breathless action, intrigue, misunderstanding between lovers, a villain slowly unmasked, and a strong, patient, ultimately successful hero. All these elements are presented to the adventure-loving reader in the spirited prose that Mr. Roberts handles so capably.

One historical item probably unfamiliar to the general reader plays a decisive part in the plot. That is the invention of the gangway pendulum, which, swinging with the roll of the ship, sounded a gong the instant the ship was on an even keel, as a signal for the gunner to fire his cannon. By this invention, firing at long range became more accurate. To Daniel Marvin of Arundel, the Captain Caution of the story, first mate on Capt. Oliver Dorman's Olive Branch, and in love with Corunna Dorman, is attributed credit for the invention. To the invention, as the story goes, is attributable the favorable outcome of the tale, with Marvin's capture of the brig his versatile enemy, the wily Slade, sailed under both British and American letters of marque.

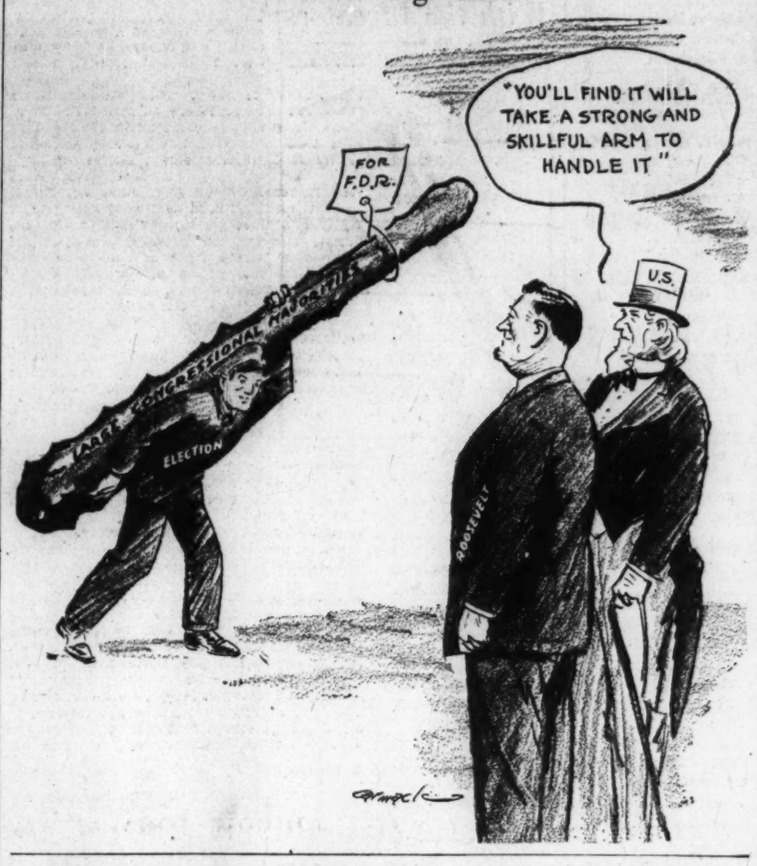
* * *

The pen that has already produced a dozen eccentric and memorable characters here produces more of them, all belonging to a flamboyant brotherhood, but each distinct. Such are Lucien Argandeau, philandering French privateer captain, and the diminutive Harvard graduate Matthew Newton, who managed Marvin's spectacular bout with the British favorite, Little White. In creating such characters and in recording battles at sea Kenneth Roberts is the literary inheritor of the man who conceived Tom Coffin and wrote "The Pilot"; though the modern tempo is far different from Cooper's.

To lovers of sea tales "Captain Caution" has the added attraction of endpapers embellished with pictures and brief descriptions of a dozen different kinds of sailing craft.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Another Big Stick



The Tuttles Discuss a Revolution

AS SOON as Henry Tuttle arrived home from the office he noticed an animated gleam in Charlotte's eye.

For a moment it puzzled him. Then he remembered that it was Tuesday. That meant Current Events day. Every Tuesday Charlotte attended a lecture at her club and as a rule returned home primed with interesting information to share with her husband.

"Well, dear," said Henry affably, "did you have a nice time today?"

"Indeed we did," said Charlotte. "Mrs. Dinwiddie was wonderful."

"What was her topic this time?" Henry inquired. "The new ruling on silver, I suppose," he added.

"Indeed not," replied Mrs. Tuttle. "It was much more exciting than that. She told us all about the Pending Revolution."

"Revolution?" cried Henry. "You don't mean to say that Communism is—"

"Oh, nothing like that," Charlotte quickly interposed. "Mrs. Dinwiddie told us that everybody is so occupied watching the changes going on in the economic world that nobody seems to notice that a much more important revolution is right at hand."

"What sort of revolution?" asked Henry.

* * *

"Well," said his wife, "Mrs. Dinwiddie said that the real revolution now progressing is the inevitable Dominance of Women in all human affairs."

"Dominance of women?" echoed Henry.

"Yes," said Charlotte, "Mrs. Dinwiddie explained that although the world is still man-ruled and may remain so for a little while longer, there are evidences on all sides that man's power is weakening while woman's is increasing."

"Did Mrs. Dinwiddie tell you that?" asked Henry.

"Indeed she did," replied Charlotte. "And what's more she distinctly said that we are fast heading for a gynecocracy."

"A gynecocracy?" said Henry in a tone that could either be taken to mean that he was surprised at the very idea of a gynecocracy arising or that he hadn't the slightest idea what the word meant. Charlotte Tuttle put a wife's interpretation on Henry's rising inflection.

"Yes," she said. "A gynecocracy—government by women, women dominant and all that."

"Oh, I see," Henry mildly remarked.

* * *

"Yes," continued Charlotte, "Mrs. Dinwiddie said that for centuries men have quite unjustly arrogated to themselves the reins of government. They have assumed supremacy in the realm of politics, finance, art, literature and commerce, and in fact all along the line they have practically taken upon themselves the rôle of dictators."

"Dictators?" cried Henry. "Isn't that a bit—"

"Mrs. Dinwiddie says it isn't," interrupted Charlotte. "And did you know that for ages and ages women have been denied all kinds of opportunities and have virtually been living under an androcracy."

"Good gracious, no," said Henry. "How does Mrs. Din—"

"Just a minute, dear," said Charlotte, "and I'll explain exactly what Mrs. Dinwiddie told us."

"I wish you would," commented Henry.

"To begin with," Charlotte declared, "I am sure you will be just as surprised as I was to learn that women's dominance is no new thing and that there have already been periods in history when they—"

"It seems to me," Henry interposed, "they have al—"

"And did you know," Charlotte went on, "that way back in ancient Egypt men were in a totally subordinate position. They couldn't even marry unless a woman asked them to. They couldn't get a divorce. They did all the housework while women's work took them outside the home. And in Sparta, too, women ran things for a long time. In India, too, Mrs. Dinwiddie said, —"

"Tell me, dear," pleaded Henry, "did Mrs. Dinwiddie give any reasons why she thought this gyne—this revolution was near at hand in the United States?"

* * *

"Indeed she did," answered Charlotte eagerly. "I was just coming to that. She gave several reasons. For instance, women are growing more and more economically independent every day. Did you know that women comprise 42 per cent of the stockholders in fifty-five leading corporations? And that more than one-half of the beneficiaries of estates left by will are women; and that nearly one out of every five wage earners in the United States is a woman? And did you know that women's hands and feet are growing larger all the time and that their figures are getting slimmer?"

"I see," was Henry's only comment.

"And another thing Mrs. Dinwiddie told us," said Charlotte, "clearly proves how women are growing in power. Did you know," she added, "that for the first time in our history we have a woman in the President's Cabinet, a woman Ambassador, a woman Director of the Mint and a woman as a United States Circuit Court Judge?"

"Yes, dear," said Henry with a tolerant smile. "I did know and, as a man, I'm very proud that all these appointments have turned out so well."

"Just why do you say 'as a man'?" inquired Charlotte, slightly puzzled by Henry's suddenly changed manner.

"Well," said Henry, "next time you see Mrs. Dinwiddie ask her who appointed all these women to their exalted positions and I rather think you'll see what I mean."

PERCY WAXMAN

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Against Age Pensions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The old-age pension has become a political asset for the politician, but it is a bottomless pit for the taxpayers. Most of the bills before Congress for noncontributory pensions place the age at sixty, notwithstanding the fact that approximately 10,000,000 persons in the United States of this age and over would become entitled to receive the pension. The size of pensions varies in different states. If held down to $1 a day, the addition to the millions now spent for welfare would be enormous, or over $3,000,000,000 divided between national and state and county expenditures.

It is a grave question whether the industries of some states can stand this extra tax, which, unlike the unemployment burdens, is not an emergency but will be a fixed annual charge. Moreover, it is liable to repeatedly grow bigger, as politicians promise lowering the age limit and increasing the annual gifts.

It is quite enough coercion for Congress to tax certain states heavily for building highways over other states that pay but a small fraction of the cost of those roads, but when federal old-age pension bills are enacted on the same plan, the heavily taxed states will discover that they must support an ever-growing population outside their own borders, which is an improper and unfair use of the earnings of their citizens.

EBEN W. BURNSTEAD, Executive Sec'y,
Boston. Massachusetts Civic Alliance.

The Catalan Language

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Being a native of the Costa Brava of Catalonia, so beautifully pictured by R. A. C. on the Home Forum page of the Monitor, I am unable to resist the urge to thank you for the publication of such an interesting and timely article on one of the most picturesque spots in the world.

There is, however, one point in the article, that which refers to the renaissance of the Catalan tongue, on which I regret to disagree with the writer.

The confusion in the Catalan language owing to centuries of Castilian hegemony and political influence over Catalonia, and also to the imperative need of a set of fixed grammatical rules, is rapidly being overcome, thanks to the unceasing efforts of that group of scholars of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans, who, under the able leadership of the learned philologist, Pompeu Fabra, are busy in the task of purification and unification of the Catalan language, not by "eliminating Castilian words in order to give preference to French," as it is erroneously stated, but by delving in the writings and documents of medieval Catalonia.

It is by the scientific work of those men, endangered once more by the possible return to the repressions of a few years ago, that the Catalan language is regaining its place in the family of nations as a modern instrument of culture and literary intercourse.

Forest Hills, N. Y. J. V. S.

Is Football Sport?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was one of the 53,000 fans who viewed the Minnesota-Iowa game. But I regret that there were phases of this contest that because of specific acts of brutality preclude that spectacle from being classed as "sport."

In the fourth quarter, when Iowa tried for a point-after touchdown, a Minnesota player took a running leap four feet into the air and came down with his cleated shoes upon the backs and faces of the Iowa line. Noting that this did not call forth a penalty from the officials, the Iowa men promptly retaliated by trying the same trick as the occasion presented itself later on.

In the earlier quarters certain players deliberately blocked and tackled a man with such vicious brutality that it was apparent to any fair-minded spectator that there was present a malicious intent to disable the player.

Such behavior is nothing less than lawlessness. Such a spectacle in a college stadium defeats the very purpose of sport and breeds lawlessness and arouses the baser nature in youth, whereas the only reason for the game is not to stage a spectacle or to win games, but to train the players in self-restraint, honesty, discipline, fair play. And the millions who see these games should learn these principles by the team's example, hence making the game of real benefit.

Chicago, Ill. WILLIAM NEWTON JOHNSON.

The Wide Horizon

A Romantic Bulgarian Dictator

By R. H. Markham

SOFIA

ONE of the army officers most responsible for the military revolution which took place in Bulgaria last May and for Bulgaria's present dictatorial government is Col. Kroum Koleff.

He is head of the Military Academy, where all of Bulgaria's army officers are trained, and also director of the Bureau for Social Renewal.

No one so little resembles the conventional "strong man" as Colonel Koleff. He seems much more a crusader than a dictator and makes one think of a romantic Richard the Lionhearted or of a Frederick Barbarossa.

One of the chief questions which I asked Colonel Koleff in a recent interview related to the nationalism of the new régime, because on this point much confusion exists here. Although the basis of the Bulgarian dictatorship appears to be nationalism, just as it is in Italy and Germany, the first step of the new Government was a most demonstrative attempt to make peace with an age-old enemy, namely Yugoslavia.

* * *

Bulgaria's animated and earnest young "renewer" revealed himself to me as an out-and-out nationalist. The main purpose of the revolution and the leading idea of the new régime, he said, is to make Bulgaria stronger and give her a better place among the nations. The officers have very deeply felt the humiliation to which their country, disastrously defeated in three wars, has long been subjected and they want to raise it to the position they think it deserves. However, in order to achieve that, Bulgaria must enjoy a period of peace. In the realms of economics, politics and military preparation it is extremely weak. The nation is poor, disorganized, discouraged. And to remedy this a strong régime with high ideals and definite plans must be allowed to work in peace for a number of years. Therefore the army wants to establish peaceful relations with its neighbors.

And now, how do these officers expect to bring about their reorganization of Bulgaria? Most of the men at the head of the Government are romanticists, fired with the best intentions and a readiness to make any sacrifice, but without a very definite program. They were disgusted at the many evils all about them and thought they could overcome them only by a bold stroke. They saw shameful bargaining among the politicians, crying neglect of the people's interest by the very men chosen to serve the people, flagrant corruption in the Administration, a general disintegration of social bonds, and an ever-growing pessimism spreading over the whole country. The Macedonian revolutionists were masters of a part of Bulgaria and exercised much influence over the rest.

* * *

The King appeared unwilling to inaugurate a strong personal régime, Parliament was thought to be interested only in securing personal advantages for its members, and the parties became more and more embroiled in petty quarrels over the spoils of power. The young officers, seeing that things were growing from bad to worse, thought a general collapse was inevitable and concluded that the only thing to be done was to take matters into their own hands. So they tried it and very easily fulfilled that part of their project.

But what are they going to do now? They put out all the old politicians and if one dares protest he will immediately go to a concentration camp. But they find that all of the forces which make politicians selfish and corrupt still exist. They are discovering that they cannot impose virtue and honor merely with their swords.

What they hope to do is to place the Government and Administration in the hands of the élite of the nation, and they expect these just and wise people to govern the country.

* * *

And when this élite has begun to function, the army will go back into the barracks and once more devote itself exclusively to military exercises and the training of recruits. As to how this ideal organization is to be set up, the army as yet has no definite plan, yet hopes to create something like a corporate Parliament, which will be a Bulgarian adaption of Fascism. It has already begun the reconstruction of professional and cultural organizations with that aim in view.

The main ideal here is discipline. Colonel Koleff envisages the nation organized on the plans of an army, so that unity and obedience will predominate in every phase of life. He wishes to eliminate the wasting of national strength in internal quarrels, and to direct all the forces of the people and state toward constructive activity. He hopes the Bulgarians will begin to like one another and cooperate with one another for the great ideal of bringing prosperity and strength and power to all. This is a very beautiful ideal and the men who are inspired by it are sincere and devoted and ready for sacrifices.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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IN THE LAND OF THE VIKINGS — Photo by Gardner Wells

Norway's Place in the World

By Christian L. Lange

Norwegian Delegate to the League of Nations Assembly and to the Disarmament Conference

NORWAY IS ONE of the smallest of European nations, with less than 3,000,000 inhabitants. The smallness of its population is accentuated, rather than counterbalanced, by the disproportionate largeness of its territory, some 130,000 square miles, an area as large as that of the British Isles (the whole of Ireland included), or that of Italy. Of this enormous area only 5 per cent is arable soil, 20 per cent is covered by forests or grazing grounds, three-fourths is entirely unproductive, consisting of mountains, glaciers, lakes, or marshes. The country is situated in the far northwestern corner of Europe, as far north as Greenland, whose southern point is on the same latitude as Oslo, the Norwegian capital. If the Gulf Stream did not flow along the coasts of Norway, keeping its harbors open even in winter, Norway would have been as inhospitable as Greenland or as northern Siberia.

Can such a country, small in population, far from rich in natural resources and whose large area is a handicap rather than an asset, pretend to any "place in the world"? The allotment of a "place in the world," as we all too well know, is determined in terms of *power*—military, economic, financial—and in none of these spheres Norway, by the very nature of its situation, can pretend to have any say at all.

If sometimes Norway's voice is listened to in international councils, and even listened to with some respect, it must be because the Norwegian nation has developed a personality of its own. It must be because in the moral and cultural fields, it has attained a distinction which gives it a special place, even in the world.

Which are the factors that have been at play in these fields and have determined the evolution of Norway as a nation?

* * *

Inter-Scandinavian Developments

From the dawn of history Norway has found itself a member of a community of three nations: Denmark, Norway and Sweden. From the Viking Age onward, for a thousand years, inter-Scandinavian history is a tale of internecine feuds, each of the three nations fighting for the hegemony of the North, with varying success, now one, now the other being the predominant power, exercising the sway over one or both of the others. The great crisis of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars brought matters to a head, and the settlement of 1814-15 created at long last an equilibrium which has proved lasting: three independent nations each with its own characteristic national life. It is a unique fact in the history of Europe that for more than 100 years these three neighbor nations have now maintained peace among themselves; Norway and Sweden have even preserved peace with *all* nations of the world.

I should like to insist on the unique importance of this fact. It has created a tradition which has allowed a peaceful settlement of most serious conflicts. In 1905 Sweden and Norway proceeded to the dissolution of their union, the last remnant of the Swedish hegemony in the North, without bloodshed. Last year, in 1933, Norway and Denmark settled a dispute as to the possession of the eastern coast of Greenland by reference to the World Court at The Hague, and the verdict of the Court, which was given in favor of Denmark, was immediately executed by Norway.

Since 1905 Norway has been an equal partner of the Scandinavian community of three, and important bonds of an economic and cultural character are constantly being created with the two other partners, some of these bonds extending also to Iceland and to Finland. Though each of the three nations speaks its own language, their languages are so similar in words and in phraseology that each of them is easily understood by the other two. No interpreter is needed. Therefore, intellectual coöperation in the artistic, literary and scientific fields is intense: professors and lecturers are exchanged, congresses of all sorts organized, books from one country read in the two others, theatrical performances given by artists from one nation to the others.

The common interests in economics or in politics are so strong that also in these fields coöperation comes as a matter of course. No big question is raised before the

League of Nations without preliminary discussion among the three governments, and very often new initiatives are taken in common after mutual consultation.

But there is no question of a fusion of the three nations; each of them is bent on preserving its national individuality, and, with the best will of trying to coördinate the interests of the three, each of them is jealously looking after its special interests, Norway perhaps more than the two others, because it is the smallest of the three, and because its past history has taught a painful lesson of the disadvantages and even the perils of any fusion whatsoever.

* * *

The Distinctive Character of Norway

While Sweden is essentially a Baltic nation, looking east and south; while Denmark for centuries has seen its fate closely bound up with Germany to the south, and only for the last fifty or sixty years has turned more and more to the west, becoming "the larder of London," Norway, as commanded by its geographical situation and configuration, has always been looking *westward*. The Viking expeditions went west to Britain and Ireland; when the Norwegian sailors slowly built up trade and navigation on a national basis after the Hanseatic power had crumbled in the sixteenth century, it was to England and Holland they carried Norwegian timber, to France and Spain they exported their fish, and strong economic and financial connections were formed with these lands, the most progressive of that age.

These connections still exist: the Norwegian krone belongs to the "sterling area"; it is in the present crisis tied to the pound, and London is the chief money market for Norwegian men of affairs. Connections have stretched even farther west. Norwegian ships traded also with North America, and from the seventies of last century a stream of emigrants went to the United States, later also to Canada. The Norsemen are still numerous in Illinois, Minnesota, the two Dakotas; at one time there were more Norwegians in Chicago than at Bergen, the second of Norway's cities.

From these countries, particularly from England, but in the revolutionary era also from America and from France, democratic ideas came to Norway, and they found here a receptive soil because the Norwegian nation was already then in an economic sense a democratic nation. There was no landed aristocracy, no royal court, no, or very few, rich merchants. The bulk of the people were the peasant farmers, who, from old, had a legally assured status.

When Norway in 1814 declared its independence from Denmark and gave itself a Constitution, it was to the farmers that the potentially greatest power was given. Here Rousseau's ideas and the principles of the American and the French Revolution let themselves be felt in a particularly pronounced way. Norway became the first democratic nation of the North, while Sweden, during the same crisis, gave itself a Constitution strongly tinged with aristocratic principles, and Denmark preserved autocracy until 1849.

And during the nineteenth century this democratic tradition was in a special way strengthened by the fight for full national independence waged with Sweden. In most countries nationalism is a conservative force, looking backward to the past. In Norway nationalism became for more than one generation a progressive, forward-looking movement, because full national independence was something still to be won. Nationalism allied itself with political radicalism, and helped to victory important democratic reforms: parliamentarism, manhood, and also female suffrage, the jury system, a militia army, a democratic school system.

And as everywhere the fight for nationality created in Norway special flowers and fruits in the letters and the arts. The Norwegian nation, deprived of a specific diplomacy, found its unofficial ambassadors to the world in its poets, such as Ibsen and Björnson; in its musicians, such as Grieg and Svendsen; in its painters, such as Thaulow and Krohg; in its scientists, such as Fridtjof Nansen, to name only the most famous.

It is on these factors, political and even economic democracy, a rich and original spiritual and artistic life, that Norway can found its claim, if claim there be, for a "place in the world."

* * *

International Outlook

Because Norway, the weaker partner in its union with Sweden, could only base its claim for full independence on the principles of law and justice, it very early became an advocate of international arbitration. When in 1889 the first Pan-American Conference declared itself in favor of the pacific settlement of international disputes, the Norwegian Storting was the first, and for long the only, European parliament to follow suit.

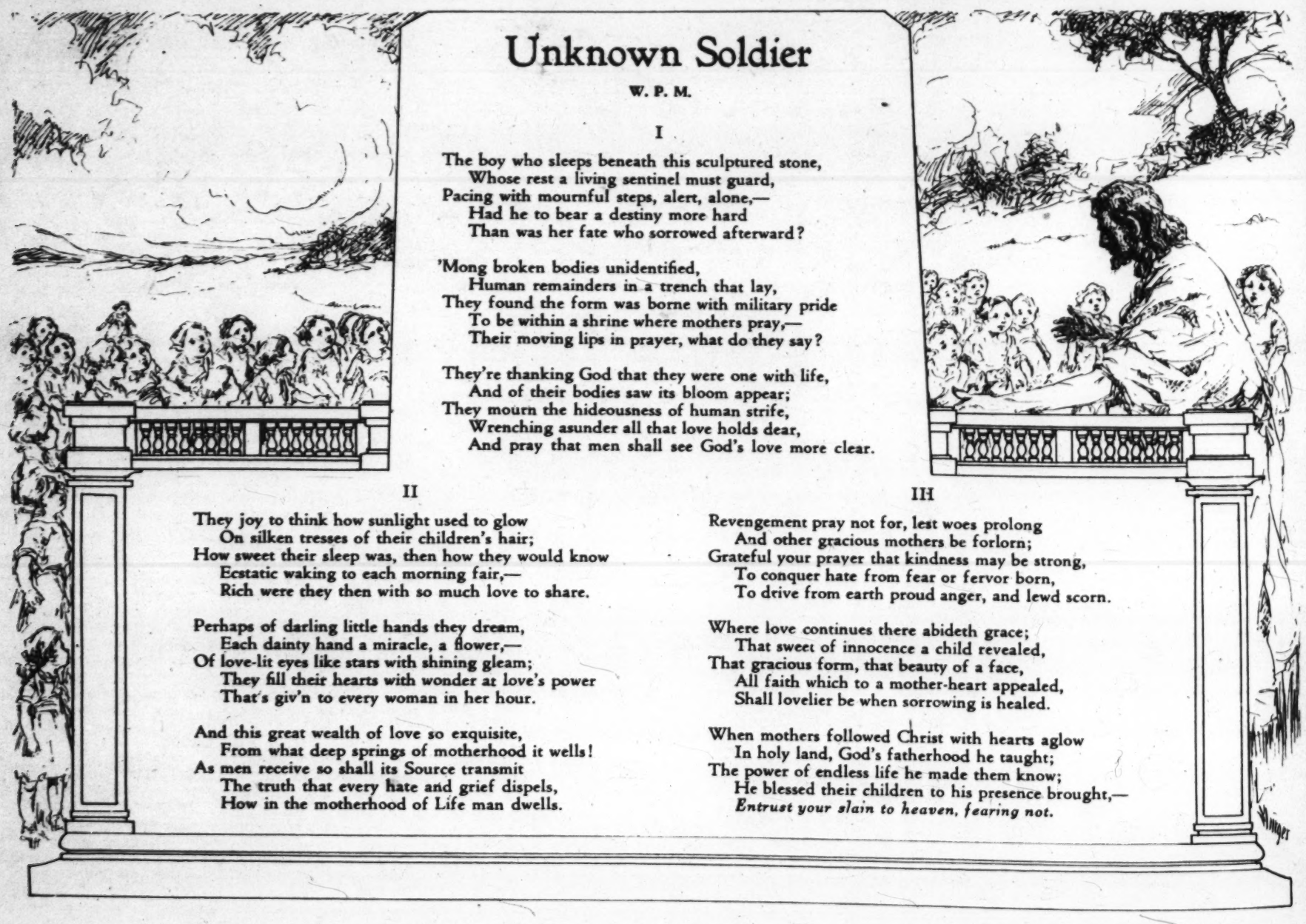
In 1890, and again in 1897, it voted addresses to the King advocating the conclusion of treaties of arbitration; this stand procured the Norwegian Parliament the privilege of distributing the Nobel Peace Prize, founded by a Swede. And when in 1905 the union with Sweden was dissolved, Norway insisted on and obtained an agreement that an all-embracing arbitration treaty should form part of the settlement. It has kept up this tradition within the League of Nations, having ratified both the optional clause of the World Court Statute and the General Act of 1928; it has concluded all-embracing treaties of arbitration and conciliation with all its neighbors.

Its geographical situation on the fringe of the European continent, without any big power as its neighbor except across the sea, gives Norway an exceptional degree of security, and, barring the disarmed nations of central Europe, it is therefore probably the least armed nation in Europe. The strongest political party in Parliament, Labor, now counting 69 members out of 150, is a consistent advocate of unilateral disarmament. The Norwegian representatives in the League Assembly and in the Disarmament Conference have been among the chief advocates for a system of strong reduction of armaments.

During the World War the traditions of Norway, "looking westward," inspired by democratic principles, naturally carried the sympathies of the nation to the camp of the Allies, though the Government maintained strict neutrality throughout. With a very big majority the Storting adhered to the League of Nations, the then small Labor Party, however, voting against, because the Covenant did not declare for complete disarmament, and until this day this party has maintained its opposition to the League, never allowing any of its representatives to sit as members of the delegation.

In the League councils, as has already been said, Norway has battled for the progressive development of the League. Professor Hagerup in the first Assembly wrote the report on the World Court; Fridtjof Nansen was for many years the consistent advocate of the development of the mandate system and of many humanitarian initiatives; the present Premier, Joh. Ludwig Mowinckel, has defended with unfailing energy the case for free trade and was the chief author of the so-called Oslo Convention (of 1930), the last and the all-too-feeble rampart of that apparently forlorn cause; and the Conservative leader, C. J. Hambro, though originally adverse to Norway's joining the League, has been a valiant advocate of the rights of the smaller nations within the League, and a jealous scrutinizer of the League budget.

A certain "rugged individualism," an outspoken sincerity, has marked these and other of the Norwegian workers for and in the League, and it is particularly through them that Norway now vindicates its "place in the world."



Unknown Soldier

W. P. M.

I

The boy who sleeps beneath this sculptured stone,
Whose rest a living sentinel must guard,
Pacing with mournful steps, alert, alone,—
Had he to bear a destiny more hard
Than was her fate who sorrowed afterward?

'Mong broken bodies unidentified,
Human remainders in a trench that lay,
They found the form was borne with military pride
To be within a shrine where mothers pray,—
Their moving lips in prayer, what do they say?

They're thanking God that they were one with life,
And of their bodies saw its bloom appear;
They mourn the hideousness of human strife,
Wrenching asunder all that love holds dear,
And pray that men shall see God's love more clear.

II

They joy to think how sunlight used to glow
On silken tresses of their children's hair;
How sweet their sleep was, then how they would know
Ecstatic waking to each morning fair,—
Rich were they then with so much love to share.

Perhaps of darling little hands they dream,
Each dainty hand a miracle, a flower,—
Of love-lit eyes like stars with shining gleam;
They fill their hearts with wonder at love's power
That's giv'n to every woman in her hour.

And this great wealth of love so exquisite,
From what deep springs of motherhood it wells!
As men receive so shall its Source transmit
The truth that every hate and grief dispels,
How in the motherhood of Life man dwells.

III

Revengement pray not for, lest woes prolong
And other gracious mothers be forlorn;
Grateful your prayer that kindness may be strong,
To conquer hate from fear or fervor born,
To drive from earth proud anger, and lewd scorn.

Where love continues there abideth grace;
That sweet of innocence a child revealed,
That gracious form, that beauty of a face,
All faith which to a mother-heart appealed,
Shall lovelier be when sorrowing is healed.

When mothers followed Christ with hearts aglow
In holy land, God's fatherhood he taught;
The power of endless life he made them know;
He blessed their children to his presence brought,—
Entrust your slain to heaven, fearing not.

Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Diplomatist

Right-Hand Man in Mussolini's Foreign Office, Naval Officer, War-Time Spy-Catcher, His Career Is Amazing for Color and National Significance

By Paul Cremona

BARON POMPEO ALOISI, a Roman by birth, spirit and enthusiasm—thereby perhaps a politician born—belongs to that select class of Italian diplomats whose words mean facts, whose every step means results.

His political force is in no wise dependent upon the verbose polemics so dear to modern diplomacy, for he is not a great orator of the type of Jaurès or Briand.

His aim is always creative political action, complying with the natural laws of human society, rather than with the good rules of rhetoric. Speech, slow in coming and sometimes harsh, is merely an instrument with him, advantageously used to plan, organize and establish definite situations. In this respect he might perhaps be compared to Bismarck, whose harsh, slow locution was far more effective than an easy stream of words, such as flowed pleasantly from the mouth of German Socialist, Ferdinand Bebel. His style of speech, plain facts and no trimmings, comes to him, no doubt, from his early training in the Italian Navy (1893-1902) which he left with the rank of lieutenant to follow what his elders defined on various occasions as an inborn talent for politics.

In a remarkably short span of years he rose from his first diplomatic post as attaché to the Italian Embassy in Paris to that of first secretary and afterward counselor of Legation. At the outbreak of the Great War he was called to serve in the navy with the rank of lieutenant-commander and, after being appointed aide-de-camp to King Victor Emmanuel, was promoted to commander.

The year 1919 finds him chief of the press bureau in the Italian delegation to the Peace Conference and shortly afterward, having resumed his place in the diplomatic service, he rises quickly from High Commissioner and Minister Plenipotentiary to full ambassadorial rank, serving Copenhagen, Memel, Durazzo, Bucharest, Tokyo and Ankara. He is now *Chef de Cabinet* at the Foreign Office in Rome, the acknowledged chief of the Palazzo Chigi, executive, that is, of Signor Benito Mussolini's foreign policy. Since July, 1932, he has been principal Italian delegate to the League of Nations.

* * *

The man, indeed, can best be judged by his achievements, for it is difficult to find one more reserved than he, and more careful of evading publicity in every form. For this reason he is sometimes misunderstood, or at least not always valued to the full, especially by those who are beneath his own standard.

A few episodes from his varied career may be told here to cast light upon his remarkable personality.

The first episode, somewhat romantic in color, hardly belongs to the sphere of diplomatic or political activity, but its brilliant conclusion was worth so much to Italy at the time, that through no diplomatic channel could the cause of the country have been served so thoroughly as it was through this scheme, universally believed to have been planned and carried out by Baron Aloisi.

Toward the end of 1916, and 18 months after Italy's entry into the World War, the flower of the nation was bravely fighting in the trenches while disorder, unrest and acts of sabotage were growing steadily throughout the peninsula. The police kept close watch in the cities and throughout the country and soon found that this alarming situation was due to foreign spies, whose work was organized to undermine the country's forces in the interior, in order eventually to weaken the morale of forces on the fighting line.

The strictest possible control failed to check the enemy's work; well-paid spies continued at work and finally succeeded in sinking two large Italian battleships, the Benedetto Brin and the Leonardo da Vinci, lying at anchor in Italian ports.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Erna Plachte
BARON ALOISI

The people were then seized with terror and frantic appeals were made to the Government to use all means in its power to remedy this tragic situation. Suddenly Baron Aloisi came forward to solve the fearful problem, or at least it is to him that the organization of the counter-plot is universally ascribed.

The vast network of Austrian spies in Italy was controlled from the Austrian Consulate in Zurich, where Captain Mayer, in charge of the office, conducted the campaign of criminal attempts in the peninsula. The consular safe held secret codes, correspondence and names. In order to avoid unpleasant surprises during the night, Captain Mayer made a habit of leaving lights ablaze in the room with the safe, so that whatever went on there could be seen from the street, where traffic never ceased throughout the 24 hours.

On the night of Feb. 24, 1917, two men wearing masks stole into the lighted room, and screened themselves and the safe behind a sheet of oilcloth. For six solid hours did the two men work to burgle the safe and remove every single bit of paper it contained, and then, by way of a souvenir for Captain Mayer, left their tools in a neat array on the floor.

On the following day the Italian boundary line with neutral countries was "hermetically sealed" and remained inaccessible for three days, during which the Italian police captured hundreds of spies, secret agents and Austrian informers, scattered all over the kingdom. Thus the Austrian network was torn to shreds, sabotage ceased automatically and the country began to breathe. Rumor spread like wildfire that the organizer of this remarkable feat was Baron Aloisi, but it was never officially confirmed and never can be. Yet if he is responsible for this daring venture, then, indeed, he has deserved well of his country.

* * *

Another salient episode in Baron Aloisi's career is his political mission to Albania, which he brought to a brilliant head. In a little over two years Baron Aloisi "Italianized" Albania so completely that all influences endangering the safety of Italy's eastern coast line were cast out and a deep-rooted friendship built up between Rome and Tirana. Conditions in Albania at the time of Baron Aloisi's mission were desperate, rather than merely difficult.

Neighboring countries and certain of the great powers were weighing heavily upon the little state in order to submit it to foreign rule. The only man who could hope to reorganize the country was Ahmet Zogu Bey, now King Zog, monarch of the Albanians, but then recently repatriated by the Yugoslavs, and therefore bound up to the policy of Belgrade. Italy was considered outside the sphere of Albanian interests and could count on nobody's support.

Baron Aloisi focused his policy on Zogu and gradually convinced him of the peril in a Yugoslav venture. Next he disclosed the advantages which might derive to Albania through friendship with Italy, always stressing the point that Italy held no dreams of territorial conquest, but merely wished to help in keeping foreign invaders at bay. Eventually Baron Aloisi gave full assurance of the country's independence, pointing out that with freedom there would come progress and civilization after four centuries of servitude.

Zogu saw the situation, and accepted Italy's friendship offered by Baron Aloisi. The corner stone of the building was thus laid, for Yugoslav influence, pressing and insistent, was permanently repressed. The road was clear and Baron Aloisi began to build: he set up Albanian finances with an Italian loan and the creation of a National Bank of Albania; he organized a small but compact army, opened the door to Italian labor, enlarged oil concessions, built roads, bridges, canals and houses. At the end of 1926 the first Treaty of Tirana was drawn up, assuring political and territorial independence to Albania and supremacy over the Adriatic to Italy. In the course of a few months, under Signor Mussolini's orders, Baron Aloisi had built a solid foundation for the growth of Rome's policy in the Balkans.

* * *

The third and last achievement, before his appointment as the Duce's right-hand man at the Foreign Office, was his policy in Turkey. Just as Albania had been an obstacle to the development of Italy's policy on the Adriatic coast, Turkey was barring the way to Italy's penetration in the Near East. In other words, Turkey, all but a friend, was making it impossible for Italy to get supplies of all that is essential to a country lacking in coal, wood, oil and iron. Baron Aloisi opened his political campaign at Ankara by assuring the Turkish Government, on behalf of Signor Mussolini, that Italy was willing to give up all claims on Anatolia.

The chief cause of distrust having thus been removed, Baron Aloisi set to work to build up relations between Rome and Ankara; a new impulse was given to Italo-Turkish trade, Turkey's views in international affairs were strongly supported in Rome, and Turkey was finally given an access to Europe, which retrieved the country from her Oriental isolation.

Step by step Baron Aloisi made his way into the heart of the Turk and silently conducted his policy which resulted in a door open on the Black Sea for Italy. Finally the Italian envoy escorted the Turkish Foreign Minister to Rome, where agreements drawn up at Ankara were duly signed by Tewfik Rushdi Bey and Signor Mussolini. The pact of friendship between Italy and Turkey served the double purpose of a bridge for Turkey to span the distance which cut her off from European politics and economy, and of a new road to freedom for Italy, long a prisoner in the Mediterranean.

Tirana and Ankara are two milestones marking victories in the history of Baron Aloisi's political campaign. Without the Pact of Tirana, Italy would, no doubt, have been obliged to give in to combined pressure from France and the Little Entente; without the treaty with Turkey she would have missed a link between her ports and the Black Sea, whence supplies can now come freely.

These, in brief, are the salient points in a long line of services rendered by Baron Aloisi to his country. The past, wherein great things were accomplished by him in silence, describes the nature of this man who holds many a surprise in store for those who till the fertile soil of international politics.

A Park That Is Underground

Famed Mammoth Cave, Transferred to United States Government Ownership, Will Attract New Thousands by Its Subterranean Wonders in Stone

By Malcolm Bayley

UNCLE SAM HAS taken another of the "seven wonders of the New World" into his family of National Parks. Deeds to the famous Mammoth Cave of Kentucky and 32,500 acres of surrounding territory, including other subterranean wonders of the vicinity, were turned over to the United States Secretary of the Interior last month by a representative of the Mammoth Cave National Park Association, a disinterested group of private citizens, and the National Park Commission which had been accumulating lands and cave rights since 1929. These lands will be administered by Mr. Arno B. Cammerer, director of the National Park Service, but the new national park will not actually be "developed" by the Government until about 13,000 acres more are acquired in the vicinity of the cave. This may require a year or more.

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THIS LOOKS LIKE THE RIVER STYX—BUT IT IS NOT
It Is a "Boating Scene" on the Echo River, Deep in Mammoth Cave. The River Ultimately Flows Into the Green River and Thence Into the Ohio River.

Mammoth Cave's chief ranger, Mr. Robert P. Holland, with geologists, naturalists, foresters, landscape engineers, and other workers, was kept busy for some time before the transfer preparing the park for its new owners, the people of the United States, millions of whom, besides other millions abroad, have never viewed the beauties and awe-inspiring formations of the Mammoth Cave region. They have never taken that unforgettable torchlight boat ride on the underground Echo River, gazed at the seemingly measureless depth of Bottomless Pit, been dazzled by the gardens of gypsum flowers springing in pristine whiteness from cave walls and ceilings, stood transfixed before the onyx Frozen Niagara, laughed as they squeezed their way through Fat Man's Misery or descended through the Corkscrew, or sat in raptured contemplation of the representation of the heavens beneath the lofty ceiling of the Star Chamber. A national park probably will attract many of them.

* * *

Well has the expression, "a world within a world," been applied to the interior of the Mammoth Cave, with its 200 miles of charted avenues, its peaks and lakes and rivers, its score or more of lofty domes—the interiors of great hollow hills—and its deep pits. The very names applied to its formations add to the impression of its unreal, its mythological character. Here are ruins of "temples" built by Titans, the Rivers Lethe and Styx, and Charon's Cascade; mysterious fissures which could have been the very ones through which the sibyl beckoned Æneas on to the throne room of Pluto—and, indeed, there hang the "Grapes of Proserpine," in living stone, though it seems that it was a pomegranate rather than grapes that brought Ceres' daughter to the underworld for six months of the year.

But let no one rashly conclude that this Hadean atmosphere permeates the entire cave. There are dazzling surprises and undreamed-of brilliant beauties, too.

Tradition has it that a hunter named Houchins, whose descendants still live in the vicinity, pursued a bear into a hole in 1809 and thus discovered Mammoth Cave. However, county records of 1797 fix "the great cavern" as a landmark in a deed to adjacent land. It has been commercially exploited for about a century, and during much of that time was believed to be the largest cave in the world. Newer discoveries may surpass it in depth and total size, but the claim is still made for this famous cavern that it has the largest mileage of known avenues. Its areal diameter is 10 miles. The main cave is three miles long, the width of its rooms and corridors ranging from 40 to 175 feet and their height from 40 to 125 feet. One of its colossal chambers, called the Temple, covers a space of five acres and has a dome 120 feet high.

From time to time throughout its long history guides and explorers have discovered new avenues and chambers and added to the exhibited area. Natives of the region are constantly following new leads, some of which have opened vistas of surprising beauty. Some who have descended into the pit called Maelstrom have reported other wide and long avenues yet to be explored. Undoubtedly there are hundreds of miles of hidden beauties still awaiting discovery.

No tourist who visits Mammoth Cave should fail at the same time to stop at the National Monument, with its impressive granite memorial, which marks the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, about 40 miles away. The memorial encloses the humble natal cabin which stood on the bank of the south fork of Nolin River.

The main fork of Nolin and the deep Green River both flow through the Mammoth Cave reservation, both navigable, which is a unique feature among national parks. On the latter steamboats may paddle their way to the very door of the cave.

Mammoth Cave boasted "air conditioning" long before the best movie palaces and de luxe trains. In fact, it antedated mankind—but that should not prevent the National Park Service's publicity director from advertising this "modern convenience." The cave's mean temperature of 54 degrees means that tourists will love it in December as they do in May—or in mid-July, for that matter. Indeed, Director Cammerer expects this to be the only all-year national park in America.

Long before one reaches the cave entrance, one feels the air growing cooler, and as he sits with his particular party on the benches before the entrance for the traditional group photograph, the rush of air is sometimes so strong that it blows out the tourists' lanterns. The Greeks, it seems, had a word for it; "antros," their name for a cave, meant "nostrils of the earth." The guides say that the cave inhales in winter.

Down through the entrance with its iron door the tourists trudge in single file and, as daylight fades behind them, the flicker of their lantern wicks reveals huge boulders all about. The guide in front has a brilliant gas lamp and so has the "trailer" who brings up in the rear. Every member of the party must carry a globeless lantern, one learns, not so that they may see, but so that the guides may see them.

Entering a vast rotunda less than half a mile from the entrance, the guide calls attention to wooden vats and wooden pipes, the remains of an industry of the War of 1812, the leaching of saltpeter for gunpowder. The Negro slaves who worked this soil for its nitrous content spent months at a time underground, tradition says. There in the hardened clay may be seen the hoofprints of the patient oxen which shared the labor with the black men.

One other incident of the underground journey arouses a train of philosophical reflection. About two miles from the entrance of the cave and 378 feet below the surface has been erected a bronze tablet marking the spot where the human voice was first heard underground by means of radio telephony. It was only a little over eleven years ago—July 21, 1923, is the date on the tablet—but the radio was then in its infancy.

Radiocast programs penetrated, more or less successfully, the walls of dwelling houses and it was believed that the ether waves could pierce the earth's crust for several hundred feet, but no one had proved it. The young man with his crude battery set and loop aerial must have had a panicky feeling when, as the appointed minute arrived, he heard no responsive vibration in his earphones. But what joy was his, a few moments later, when, after driving in his ground-spike at a place where the soil was moist, the signals came in loud and clear. Not until 1923 did man discover that his voice could be heard through hundreds of feet of rock, yet the principle of radioactivity was alive when the legendary bear hunter, Houchins, discovered the cave, or when prehistoric man dwelt for a brief space of time therein centuries ago, or, indeed, when it had its beginnings in the carboniferous period of the Paleozoic Age.

Mammoth Cave has five distinct levels which zigzag back and forth through St. Louis limestone to form 200 miles of explored avenues—but not even the hardiest tourist attempts to cover half of them. The most popular of four routes is that which takes him, as a climax, to the weird ride on Echo River, which empties into the sparkling Green River not far from the cave mouth.

Echo River is well named. The guide blows his trumpet and awakens answering harmonies. And perhaps someone will sing, "My Old Kentucky Home," just as Jenny Lind sang it, according to tradition, when Phineas T. Barnum conducted "The Swedish Nightingale" through Kentucky on her famous tour, before the American War Between the States. A queer stalactite and stalagmite formation is still called "Jenny Lind's Armchair," because the distinguished visitor once sat therein.

"Booth's Amphitheater" similarly gained its name because Edwin Booth, the Shakespearean tragedian, once recited Hamlet's Soliloquy there before an admiring crowd. Another of the cherished traditions is how "Ole Bull's Concert Hall" gained its name. George D. Prentice, then editor of the Louisville Journal; Stephen Bishop, the slave, the first Mammoth Cave guide, and one or two others were present on the occasion when the great Norwegian violinist dedicated the capacious stone room which since has borne his name. So impressed was he by the experience, runs the story, that the violinist walked back the seven miles to the great underground room, had all lights extinguished, and played in the Stygian darkness.

* * *

The names of noted visitors are made almost as much of by the guides of today as the extraordinary formations. Here is the Banquet Hall, where the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia ate at a long picnic table like any other tourist. The fascinating Star Chamber, where one gazes high, as into the heavens, and catches the reflection of myriad gypsum "stars," is said to have inspired Ralph Waldo Emerson's essay, *Illusions*, and John Burroughs thought this the loveliest place in the cave.

But neither had seen the eye-filling wonders of the Frozen Niagara, a spectacular, 150-foot curtain of onyx flowing over a precipice, which the name well describes. This is perhaps the most remarkable onyx formation known. It is in the New Entrance to Mammoth Cave, which George D. Morrison opened in 1921. There also are the onyx stalactite and stalagmite creations known as Hindoo Temple and probably the most perfect gypsum flower in the cave country, called the Tiger Lily. Violet City, a recently opened entrance to the old cave, contains a veritable garden of alabaster lilies, roses, and daisies of living stone, which scintillate beneath the rays of the electric lights which line this avenue. "What law shapes the blossoms and the foliage of the vast crystalline gardens?" wrote Bayard Taylor, of these beauties. "What power is it that lies behind the mere chemistry of Nature, impregnating her atoms with such subtle laws of symmetry? What but the Divine Will which first gave her being, and which is never weary of multiplying for man the lessons of infinite wisdom?"

Woven moccasins and headdresses

(Continued on page 13)

England's Share in the Reformation

Since the Reign of Henry VIII, Both Political and Religious Freedom Have Made Great Advances Throughout the World, Often Following British Examples

By Leila Flower

FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AGO, in November, 1534, the Act of Supremacy, passed by the English "Reformation Parliament," made Henry VIII "the only Supreme Head in Earth of the Church of England called Anglicana Ecclesia." By this act England was set free from the Canon Law of the Roman Church and launched on the flood tide of the Reformation.

Since that momentous decision on the part of the English Parliament, the gradual establishment of political and religious freedom for the individual within the state and the world-wide circulation of the Scriptures in the English language have been important features of the contribution made by England to the great era of human progress which began with the Renaissance and Reformation.

Thought everywhere was awakened to mighty issues—issues whose influence permeated not only the spiritual but the political and intellectual phases of human activity. In the political sphere the long assumed Supremacy of the Papacy, which dominated the feudal groups into which Europe had disintegrated during the decay of the latter Roman Empire, was challenged by the rise of the National State, the New Monarchy; in the intellectual sphere the monopoly of learning was wrested from the clergy through the study of the classics and the development of secular education, the New Learning; in the spiritual sphere the Scriptures were eventually enthroned as the guide to individual salvation and were made accessible to all, shedding a new light on religion. A new age in fact was dawning. And the old alliance between priestcraft and statecraft for the subjection of the individual to human authority began to give way before the effort to recapture the lost teaching of the Founder of Christianity.

When the trumpet call sounded throughout Europe, it revived echoes from earlier centuries in England. The "Morning Star" of the Reformation was John Wycliffe who had made the first complete translation of the Scriptures into the English language and circulated them among the people through his Lollard followers. His teaching of the necessity for proving man's unity with God through individual study of the Scriptures was carried across the English Channel and established in the hearts of John Huss and his followers—to be inherited, studied and understood 150 years later by Martin Luther himself. Under Luther's courageous leadership and with the added impetus given by the invention of printing, this revival of Scriptural study was spread with a rapidity and power far more irresistible than in the days of manual effort.

* * *

It was in the political sphere, however, that the Reformation began in England. In setting the country free from the Papal Supremacy and the Canon Law, Henry VIII ended a long struggle which had begun to take definite shape in the twelfth century under Henry II. The "Reformation Parliament" marked the coming of age of the English nation. To quote the words of Trevelyan: "The nationalism of England was fully grown; she would no longer submit to be governed by a religious authority that was seated a thousand miles beyond seas and mountains, and that judged English questions by Italian, Spanish, Imperial and occasionally by French interests, but never by English."

That is to say, England became an individual Erastian State (called after the German theologian Erastus), combining in one the kingship and the headship of the church. But the formation of the National State and the National Church was at first little more than the substitution of one despotic authority for another. Parliament was in leading-strings learning how to govern, subservient only through inexperience. King worship gained through popular appeal to the new-born national spirit was the order of the day. Yet by bringing the Commons into debate in the famous "Reformation Parliament" Henry VIII laid, though not consciously, the foundation of the future power of the lower house, and thus created the weapon by which the Crown itself was disciplined in the Stuart period.

It was inevitable that the early processes of the Reformation should be merely anti-Papal, Erastian and anti-clerical whenever the clergy still clung to the old order. Neither Henry nor his ministers were so far really inclined to the new religion. The reforms initiated by him were at first directed alike against the Catholic priesthood and the progressive Lutherans. Nevertheless two factors were ultimately instrumental in spreading the Protestant faith. The change in land ownership resulting from the dissolution of the monasteries brought into being a new middle class squirearchy, which, though not at first overzealous for the new faith, became linked with the progressive elements in London where the feeling was steadily passing from one of anti-clericalism to definite interest in the Lutheran teaching.

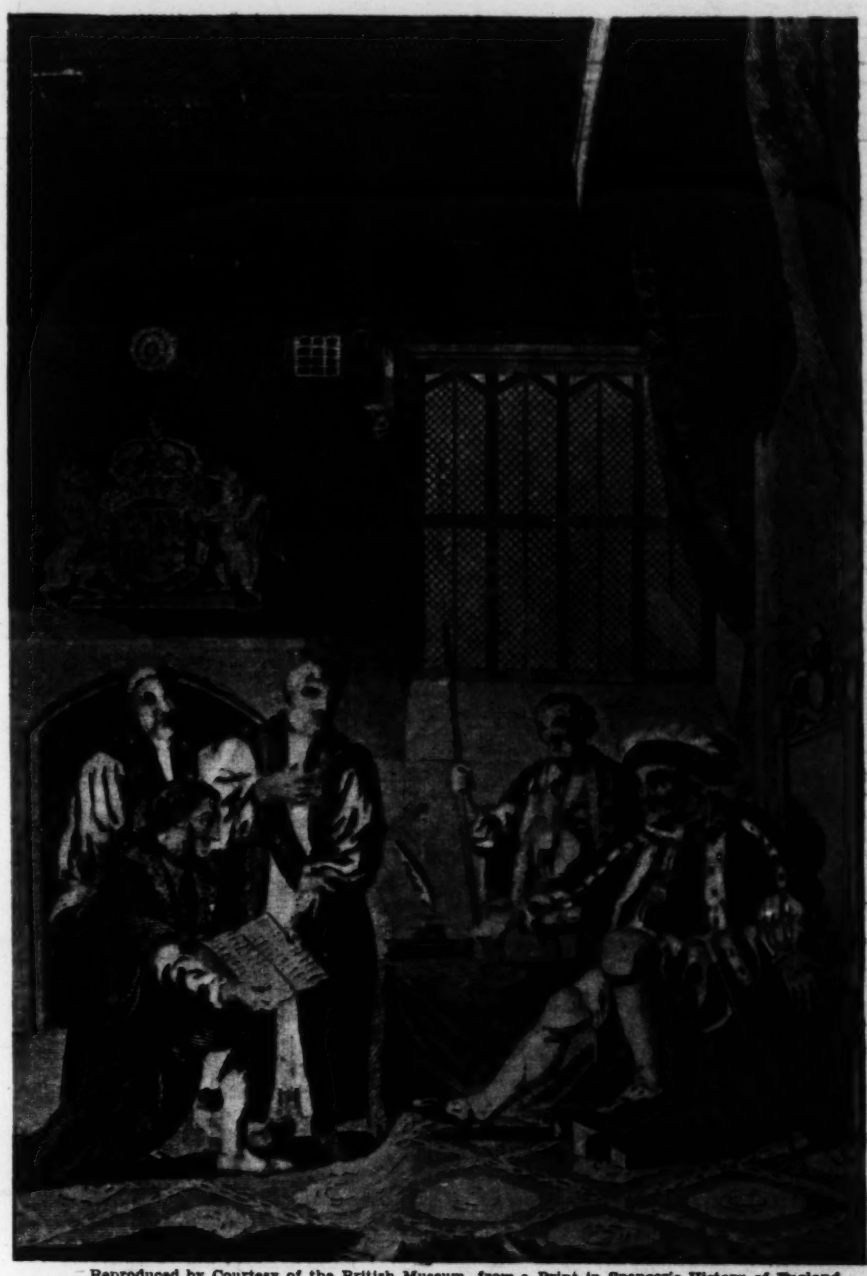
* * *

More important still, however, was the attitude of the great English scholars toward the New Learning. To men like Colet, Erasmus, Tyndale, Coverdale, whatever their doctrinal inclinations, the revival of Greek meant a deeper study of the original Scriptures, and the foremost result of the New Learning, therefore, in Henry's reign, was the reappearance of the Bible translated this time from the original Greek which had not been at the disposal of Wycliffe. The Tyndale Bible, translated by him in 1525 while a refugee in Germany, was the first to be printed in England, and appeared in December, 1536, by royal order, as if in answer to his dying prayer that "God would open the King of England's eyes."

With this event it may be said that the Lollardry of Wycliffe had merged into the Protestantism of the Lutheran age. The Morning Star was once again in the ascendant. Silenced by persecution in his own generation, but not obliterated, the voice of Wycliffe had lived on in the humble homes of the people; and a strong revival of Lollardry in the first quarter of the sixteenth century prepared the soil in which the Protestant faith eventually took root. It was into this soil that the seeds of England's future greatness were cast.

The widespread interest in Biblical study had an undoubted effect on the secular literature of the period, producing a beauty and idealism which, though it may have since been equaled, has never been surpassed. If Henry's reign was one of opening vision, Elizabeth's was a time of full-orbed splendor. Sir Thomas More's "Utopia" was written amid all the pride of kingly egotism, yet foresaw in full detail social reforms that are being established in the present age; while under Elizabeth the works of Spenser, Sydney and Shakespeare gave to the world not only pages of immortal idealism, but also of that kindly insight into human nature which ever transcends all racial or national boundaries.

A glance across the centuries will show the true perspective of the Tudor period which had brought unity and strength to England. By processes of public-spirited discipline through Parliament and the Common Law have the English attained their freedom. In the political sphere the Stuart century which followed brought about the discipline of the Crown in Parliament, now ready to throw off its leading-strings. The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries



Reproduced by Courtesy of the British Museum, from a Print in Spencer's History of England

HENRY VIII RECEIVING THE TYNDALE BIBLE

The Tyndale Version, the First Translation to Be Printed in England, Was Issued by the King's Own Printer in the Autumn of 1536.

were marked by the rise to power of the great landed aristocracy and their eventual discipline through the curtailment of the power of the House of Lords in 1911. The twentieth century, during which the final stages of political franchise have been reached, is working out the discipline of the industrial population as represented by the Labor Party and the great trade unions. Thus all classes are being brought into their right relationship and responsibility as citizens.

By the same gradual processes, also, has the monopoly of privilege been broken down in the intellectual sphere, from the secular foundation of St. Paul's School (1510) by Dean Colet and the grammer schools of Edward VI to the Universities' Act of 1870, when the State Church surrendered its monopoly of interest in the colleges and all denominations were granted equal opportunity. Resulting from the establishment of a system of primary education, of the Adult Education Movement, of the Workers' Educational Association, of the women's colleges, of the many international scholarship associations, it has been proved that the people of every class will strive for and obtain the knowledge necessary for their human progress.

In the sphere of religion the Erastian formula produced its difficulties and vacillations even after Elizabeth had adopted the Protestant faith and at the same time taught her people to steer the middle course between the two persecuting extremes. For it was not until two and a half centuries later by the repeal of the test acts in 1829 that religious toleration for all non-Anglican denominations was achieved in practice. It must be acknowledged, however, that the Christian religion in England at present remains shrouded in the sectarian atmosphere which produced the great prayer book controversy of 1927-28.

The chief topics in church affairs are Christian reunion and the Bible. There is little doubt that whereas in the first century of the Reformation period the strong influence of Scriptural study on contemporary literature far outweighed the pagan influence of the Renaissance which reached England from Italy and France, the dominating influence in the prolific literature of today is a minutely analytical psychology founded on physical science. And in this there is an obvious affinity between English writers and their continental neighbors, as for instance between D. H. Lawrence and Aldous Huxley, in England, and Marcel Proust and André Gide, in France. That the spirit is one of honest, if mistaken, inquiry, of a search after something at present unseen, is beyond doubt. But that the Bible seems to be taking a secondary place in modern thought is perhaps the most important question affecting the great spiritual gains as well as the continuity of the Reformation.

At a representative conference of

(Continued on page 15)

What State Monopolies Mean

When Revenues Are Low or National Resources Limited, Governments Sometimes Organize or Manage Certain Services or Industries

By Godfrey Lias

ONE OF THE lesser known signs of the change that is in progress in the social and economic structure of the world today is to be found in the rapid growth which is taking place in the number and extent of State monopolies.

In many countries, apart altogether from the Soviet Union, the system of State monopoly has already driven private enterprise from such important strongholds as the railways, salt and alcohol, the radio, matches, fertilizers, tobacco, air and sea transport and a mounting number of other industries.

In the heyday of the roaring twenties of this century American and English money flowed like water into all sorts of good, indifferent and thoroughly bad enterprises in many lands. Today, however, the stream is dammed. And even if it were not, there has in the last three years been such a mighty wave of economic nationalism that foreign capital is no longer so welcome as it used to be.

Economic nationalism, however, is from one point of view merely an expression of a nation's determination to keep its individuality from falling under a foreign yoke, whether territorially, culturally or financially. It is a form of self-defense—springing from the same root cause as armaments. And it is this almost universal anxiety as to the requirements of national defense that seems to be the most potent factor today in promoting the growth of state monopolies.

While the fear of invasion exists, it is obvious that the question of transport is of paramount urgency. Hence, above all, the fact that in nearly every European country the railways are a State monopoly, and the air lines increasingly so.

Today Great Britain is the only European country in which the State has no part nor lot in the railway business. Sometimes the railways are partly owned by the State and partly by private companies. In most of these cases, however, the State has assumed responsibility for the working of the private concerns. Thus, in France, the State actually owns only one-fifth of the railway tracks. But it controls the remaining four-fifths, fixing freight and fare rates and limiting the dividend payable to stockholders. In regard to the last item the French railways have for some years been losing money and the State has had to put its hand into the taxpayers' pocket to make up the deficit.

In Sweden the railways are operated under a kind of semi-monopoly system by means of an advisory council under State auspices which controls both privately and publicly-owned lines. In Denmark, on the other hand, the State contents itself with the ownership of the majority of the shares in most of the railways which do not belong outright to the State.

Going outside Europe, we find nationalized railways the rule in the British Dominions. In Japan and China both kinds are to be met with. So they are in South America where only one country, Venezuela, has no State railways.

There is a striking lack of unanimity among the countries which possess State monopolies as to whether the management should be in the hands of a government department or placed on a so-called "business" basis. Thus (confining ourselves for the moment to railways), Belgium, which used to employ the former system, has recently turned its lines over to a board of management of 21 members, of whom 18 are appointed by the Crown as possessing suitable business qualifications and the remaining three by the railway employees. Finland, on the other hand, in spite of having transformed most of its other State activities into companies, has so far made an exception in the case of its railways. Germany, thanks to reparations, has a technically autonomous system. So has Roumania. Poland prefers the departmental method. So does Czechoslovakia.

One of the chief criticisms leveled against the departmental system is that if, as too frequently happens nowadays, the railways make a loss instead of a profit, the State budget is "in the red" to a corresponding amount whereas if the railways are organized as an autonomous company, the loss appears separately in the railway accounts.

Perhaps a more potent criticism, however, is the desire to keep the railways out of politics. It was for this reason that Roumania changed her railways over from departmental to autonomous management three or four years ago.

The danger of political chicanery in State enterprises is not of course confined to railways. One of the causes advanced for the downfall of the parliamentary régime in Yugoslavia was the fact that politicians had too many State contracts to dispose of. The State monopolies in Yugoslavia are responsible for about one-fifth of the total revenue, most of the profit coming, incidentally, from the tobacco monopoly. A list of the Yugoslav monopolies includes salt, matches, cigarette papers, petroleum and explosives in addition to railways and tobacco. Thus the State is not only the largest trader but the largest consumer in the country.

RAILROADS OFTEN ARE STATE-OWNED

Photos, Underwood & Underwood

The Canadian National Railroad Is an Example. The Photomontage Shows One of the Powerful New-Style Locomotives Apparently Drawing a Train Out of the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa, Where Canadian Legislation Originates.

The Communist experiment in Soviet Russia seems to have acted as a brake rather than as a spur to the movement.

Among the many reasons for the State's growing interest in these matters can be cited need for an increased revenue, lack of sufficient private capital, and the needs of national defense.

In countries which are not in a position to raise much revenue by direct taxation, the State monopoly offers a convenient method of making both budgetary ends meet. In industrially backward countries, the private citizens have neither the inclination nor sufficient savings to invest in public companies. Consequently, if large-scale industry is to be started it must either be with foreign capital or under the auspices of the Government.

Among the contracts it has in its pocket may be mentioned coal, metals and rolling stock for the railways; leather, clothing and provisions for the army; timber products and chemicals for making matches and so on indefinitely.

Thus the economic life of the country is mainly dependent on governmental trading and expenditure. It was natural, therefore, that politicians who had control of the spending departments should be continually courted for the favors they could dispense.

However open to abuse the State monopoly system may be, there are no signs that it is likely to disappear, if only for the reason mentioned at the outset—the needs of national defense which are held to necessitate State ownership of an increasing number of undertakings. It is obvious that private enterprise looking for profit wants to build railways which will be economically profitable. The country as a whole, however, has also to think of strategic considerations when the risk of invasion exists. Governments must therefore control, or at least supervise, the building of railroads.

Similarly, civil air transport is in general not yet a paying proposition. But it plays a vital part in the organization of defense. Therefore governments must either subsidize it or run it themselves. The former alternative is increasingly leading to the latter as, for instance, in France, where after years of subsidizing, the air-lines have now been centralized into a single company under Government auspices. Today, the civil air services are either State-owned or under more or less strict Government control, practically throughout Europe.

National defense needs, however, go far beyond transport. Thus France has established a monopoly of artificial nitrates which are not only useful in agriculture but are also an indispensable factor in the making of munitions. The Polish Government has a monopoly of the fertilizer manufacture of the country for the same reason.

Similarly the French Government has a monopoly of industrial alcohol of which it sells some 3,500,000 liters a year at a profit of about 900,000,000 francs. This business is a direct legacy from the war when the Government found itself with huge stocks on its hands. As then, the management of the business is conducted by the Explosives' Department of the French administration.

Not all monopolies are as profitable as the French alcohol monopoly. But it has to be remembered that they are not always expected to yield a cash revenue. Their rôle is sometimes to pay their dividends in a greater feeling of security.

Apart altogether from the exigencies of national defense, governments are often forced into business owing to the difficulty of finding private capital for attractive investments. Among the poorer countries, the State is generally the only considerable capitalist in the country. This fact is largely responsible for the post-war extension of the State monopoly system in many lands.

Thus, when Mustapha Kemal came to power in Turkey he was faced with the alternative either of inviting foreign capitalists to build the railways which he considered necessary for the country's economic development, or of building them under government auspices. He chose the latter method.

In 1923, there were 4086 kilometers of railway track in Turkey, of which 1734 kilometers belonged to the State and 2352 to private concerns. The Ghazi took over the latter and for several years devoted one-tenth of the total budget to railway construction. Over 2000 kilometers of new lines have already been built and paid for in this way and the end is by no means yet.

But transport is only one of the Turkish Government's industrial activities. It has taken a monopoly of the salvage work in the treacherous waters of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. It has reorganized the sponge industry, built factories, organized liquor and tobacco industries. Its "five-year plan," announced toward the close of 1933, includes the construction of State factories covering among other things

(Continued on page 13)

The Secret War on Gangdom

Chicago's Most Lawless Group Collapsed Before the Strategy of District Attorney Johnson, Who Sent Al Capone to Prison and Brought New Hope to All Good Citizens

By Frederick W. Carr

WHEN A FRESH move of Al Capone for freedom was rejected a few weeks ago by the United States Supreme Court, the gangster's latest defeat emphasized anew the care of the Government in running him down and proved the possibility of a slip in crime's best defenses. The erstwhile "Public Enemy No. 1" would be out on the streets today save for a legal blunder. The mistake is costing him nine years in prison.

Some of the history of the famous trial which does not appear in the court records is now related by Capone's prosecutor, Mr. George E. Q. Johnson. As the United States District Attorney at Chicago at that time, Mr. Johnson devised and carried through the campaign against the gang leader, both in and out of the courts. Through his strategy the gangster and most of his partners were sent to the penitentiary in probably the most important series of prosecutions of organized crime that America has seen.

It is not commonly known how slight was the hold the Government was able to fasten on the gangsters. If the Capone defense had pleaded the statute of limitations in his behalf at the trial he probably would have gone free. Now, for the third time, he has gone to the Supreme Court with the statute of limitations, but it has been too late, and the court has refused him.

* * *

"We found it extraordinarily difficult to obtain any evidence connecting Capone with crime," his prosecutor recalled. "Finally, after all our work in questioning hundreds of underworld people, in hunting witnesses for as long as a year and a half, and in developing the best legal argument we could, we had to admit to ourselves that our case against the leader of the crime syndicate was thin.

"Our single possibility of reaching him was for violation of the income tax law, for we could try him only for breaking a federal statute, and there was no other federal law with which we had any prospect of success.

"But Capone had so cleverly hid himself in his operations, keeping no bank account, holding no property in his own name, signing no checks, always working through others, that he was almost invisible and invulnerable.

"A chance raid on one of his gambling houses, however, had once led him to forget himself. Five years before, three courageous residents of Cicero had gone to a justice of the peace, obtained a warrant, and with that in hand had the boldness to raid a gambling joint in their community.

"Cicero is a manufacturing district adjoining Chicago. It was then the headquarters of the Capone gang. They used it as their base in working in Chicago.

"Nothing like that raid had ever happened in Cicero. The gamblers couldn't believe it and stood around dumbly watching while the three citizens began scooping thousands of dollars into sacks and collecting the gambling apparatus for use as evidence.

"Then came a knock of authority on the door. Half dressed, Capone demanded to know the trouble. 'I'm the owner of this joint,' he announced. The hoodlums turned on the raiders. They beat and mutilated one and shot another.

"That single admission of ownership was all the United States Government could find to connect Capone's income with his unpaid income tax. Yet some of his partners, we had learned, took in as much as $2,000,000 a year.

"The raid was five years old. It was a question whether it was not outlawed by the statute of limitations. This law holds that after a certain time a crime cannot be prosecuted. Whether the period was three years or six years in cases of income tax evasion was then doubtful. The United States Supreme Court had not yet ruled.

"We took our chance and went ahead in the hope of six years. The jury found Capone not guilty on all of the counts against him except one carrying a two-year jail sentence and a second concerned with this Cicero raid. By now Capone would have served the jail sentence and be out.

"The lone possibility of a penitentiary sentence, in fact of a sentence of any length, came through that accidental adventure against crime undertaken by two Cicero business men and a preacher. We knew well how doubtful the Cicero count was because of the liability that the passing of time had outlawed it.

"As the time in the trial came when Capone's lawyers could have argued the statute of limitations, we on the Government's side expected them to do so. It would have been almost the obvious thing. However, to our utter astonishment, Capone's counsel failed to plead the statute of limitations!

"The law requires that this step must be taken during a trial. It cannot be invoked afterward. Not long afterward the United States Supreme Court decided that the time limit within which a violation of the income tax law could be prosecuted was three years. But the evidence on which Capone's prison sentence was based was five years old. The Supreme Court's ruling of three years would have knocked out the verdict of guilty on the count which sent Capone to the penitentiary for eleven years.

"The hope on which we had based this important part of our case was thus knocked out by the Supreme Court, but once having let slip the opportunity to raise the question of the statute of limitations, Capone could not recover it again.

"His attorneys have been struggling unsuccessfully with this statute ever since the Supreme Court's three-year decision. They have been diehards."

Mr. Johnson, as prosecuting attorney, depended upon secrecy to further his efforts. He did not attempt to convict the gangster in the newspapers but in the courts. It would take more than talk to break down the greatest crime organization in the country, the district attorney knew. It would also take much more than silence. It required the most ingenious and persistent study and drive that the federal prosecuting staff could provide.

The man who put Capone in prison is not naturally secretive. Mr. Johnson is a pleasant, neighborly sort of person. But running down Capone was war. Chicago did not know it. The quiet-spoken, unassuming prosecutor did not hint it. But from his bleak and rather dingy office in the Federal Building he was for several years directing the demolition of Capone's crime corporation before Capone was brought into court. Three miles away, in the Lexington Hotel, Capone was generaling the counter attack. Each studied the other, and each hunted the other.

Witnesses the state had unearthed had to be concealed for their protection. During previous gangster prosecutions the Government had seen its witnesses slain. Hence, after the Government got a good Capone witness, its next task was to preserve him.

One of its strongest was a former Capone bookkeeper. The Government did not risk keeping him in this country pending the trial, but paid the captain of a ship to take care of him, and kept the witness sailing up and down South America for five months.

"If we had told our plans," commented the former United States Attorney, "we should have had no case. Publicity would have destroyed all we were trying to do. You can't convict gangsters if you tell the newspapers what you are going to do.

"I have seen some crusades against crime accompanied with great publicity fade out with nothing accomplished. The rule I worked on was to seek no publicity, confine what I had to say to what had been done, and to make no prophecies or announcements for the future.

Underwood & Underwood

THE MAN WHO "BEAT" AL CAPONE
George E. Q. Johnson, Former United States District Attorney in Chicago.

"Our success in convicting gangsters testifies to the soundness of this policy in dealing with our own problem. There were of course many reasons why we did not lose a case that we took up against the underworld. This was one of them."

The Government did not content itself with merely a legal attack on Capone.

"We sought to break him down financially," recalled Mr. Johnson. "At that time he was operating a great liquor organization. We hunted up Capone's breweries and put out of business a half million dollars' worth of his properties. These were manufacturing $2,000,000 worth of beer and whisky a year. He used big trucks costing $3500 apiece. We confiscated 35 of these. This campaign against Capone's liquor profits was carried out by a young man fresh from college, one of the best prohibition agents in the service, Mr. Elliott Ness. He was assigned and reported directly to me."

* * *

But while Johnson was puzzling how to reach Capone, Capone was seeking to ruin Johnson. The gangsters investigated their prosecutor, his habits, his relatives, his friends. They sought to call him off by threat and by bribe. They sent high politicians and business leaders to him. They set traps for their pursuer, but always without success.

"Money was simply not a temptation to me," remarked Mr. Johnson simply. "I come of Swedish farmer stock, and my bringing up made the thought of taking money when in office abhorrent. I don't take the least credit to myself for refusing money. It merely had no attraction for me."

The prosecutor returned to the practice of law in Chicago a poor man. He lost most of his savings during the depression. He now heads a law firm occupying ample but unpretentious offices. Had he accepted President Hoover's first offer of a federal judgeship he would now be on the bench. He then declined because he wanted to finish what he felt was his work in prosecuting corrupt public officials as well as gangsters.

After he accepted the President's second invitation and had sat for nearly a year as a judge in the Federal Court, his appointment was ended by the change of administrations at Washington. The Senate declined to act on his nomination, holding the judgeship open for a Democrat, and when the Republican Administration went out, Judge Johnson stepped back into private life.

Mr. Johnson looks like what one would call a good average citizen. But he is more than that. He showed legal genius when he invented the plan of attacking the gangsters through the income tax.

City, police, sheriff, and local prosecutor—all Chicagoans—were impotent when this other Chicagoan with the unmistakable Swedish countenance stepped into the Federal Building. The criminal gangs thrived as never before in history, and fought each other with effrontery. They were an institution of the community. The political influence and money of the underworld paralyzed local protest. Then one honest man, gifted with ability, courage and persistence, was given power and also courts free from politics. He found the path he chose a desperate one to follow, but finally the gang dominion crumbled.

As an encouragement to citizens everywhere, there may be help in publicity about the official who sought no publicity.

A WINTER WARDR

MODERN

INSPIRI

RUS

A RUSSIAN WOMAN said to me the other day, "You are writing about Russian costume? Ah, then you are an archæologist. No one in Russia wears a picturesque costume now. Everyone is a worker and is clothed in such garments as can be procured and are suited to his task. Furthermore, the really beautiful costumes of the Russian peasant, mechanic and merchant were worn on Holy Days and now there are no Holy Days."

This, of course, is true. The embroidered petticoats, blouses and aprons, the printed kerchiefs and towering headdresses; the arrogant tunics with tightly drawn sashes, from which hung clattering ornaments, the skyscraper hats—all these fine things which once we saw on village greens, on church steps, on river craft, in taverns and bazaars, have now been gathered into museums. One must write as an antiquarian.

Russia has always been a semi-Oriental country and, as is usually the case among Asiatic nations, the costumes of her men had an interest as great as those of her women. It is, indeed, the tunic, the high hat, and the kaftan, which were features of men's attire, that today are the inspiration for smart costumes in the Occident.

* * *

Our debt to feminine costume in Russia is at the moment largely a matter of the extravagant headdresses worn on gala occasions, which are suggesting contours for our coiffures. Women were much less anatomical in their dress than the men. They wore, in most districts, high, gathered skirts, often of checked wool, sometimes of printed cottons (which they hand - blocked themselves): blouses of contrasting color—those for gala occasions lavishly embroidered on neckband, shoulders and cuffs; elaborate aprons, and gay headkerchiefs.

The jeweled headdresses deserve a paragraph of their own. They were wrought of silver filigree, of metal mesh, of velvets and brocades and encrusted with pearls, semiprecious stones, or colored glass. The shapes varied in different localities but many of them were metal-mesh skull caps bearing aloft in a position over the ears a huge jeweled crescent, horns down. Archangel built a tall conelike cap and covered it with a draped veil studded with stones. Nijni Novgorod spread a jeweled fan across the middle of the head and dripped over the forehead a double fringe of pearls. In Moscow was worn an expanding basket-shaped crown with great metal loops, like ears, twisted around the upper corners. St. Petersburg depressed the summits of her headdresses into triangles, which gave them a two-horned effect. Kazan wove a cap of jeweled mesh and stuck in the very top of it a funny tuft of velvet that looked like a Christmas tree. (Mme. Lilly Daché has done the same thing this fall with a velvet turban.) Other forms were like a baby's cap and surmounted sometimes by a halo and sometimes by a peak. I saw such a one from Vilna that was decorated with shells, silver coins, silk tassels and embroidery.

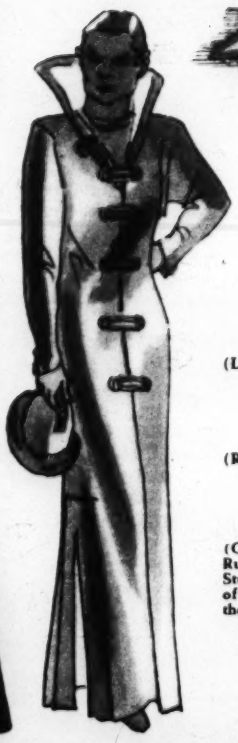
A distinction was made in many provinces between the model for a maiden and that for a matron. The former was allowed to display her hair, whereas the cap completely covered the matron's tresses.

I have spoken of these elaborate bonnets as supplying ideas for our most dashing coiffures. At an exhibition recently held, bunches, bands and flanges of tight curls were built up on the head into contours which, though not so exaggerated as the jeweled and tasseled tiaras of old provincial Russia, nevertheless very definitely suggested them. The flat, coiled curls themselves seemed to emulate the spirals of metal which were built into the architecture of these ponderous ornaments.

* * *

Not alone in headdresses did the costumes of the different provinces differ. Almost every province and every village had some other distinctive feature, if only the shape of its apron, the trimming of its skirt, the design elements in its embroidery patterns, the cut of its kaftans, the flare of its tall hats, that individualized its people. This versatility in local invention so complicated in the days of the Tsars the subject of the national dress that were it to be handled with scholarly thoroughness, years of research and volumes of words and pictures would be required for authoritative records. The very complexity of the matter supplies an excuse for a casual treatment on this page.

In Miss Ethel Traphagen's collection of Russian costumes there is a woman's dress from the region of the Ural Mountains. The style is said to have prevailed there from the sixteenth century until very lately. The dark blue linen gathered skirt wears around its very full hemline bands of rose, green, yellow and red. The elaborate short-sleeved bodice—put on over a fine white linen blouse with long, puffed sleeves—is composed of horizontal strips of cross-stitching on a kind of scrim. Each band is done in a different pattern and a different series of colors and they are separated from one another by wide insertions of lace touched up with colored stitchery. The apron, drawn up under the arms in a favorite Russian fashion, is made in the same way. The bonnet includes a nunlike fold of flat linen over the forehead; above this the



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ILLUSTRATIONS

1. The Costume of a Russian Forester Has Inspired a Ski Suit. The Overblouse and Cap Are of a Striped Flannel in Yellow, Orange and Brown, as the Russian Costume May Well Have Been Also. The Gilet and Gloves Are of Chamoix, and the Fur Edgings on Cap, Hat and Gloves Are Again a Tribute to Russia.

2. The Russian Tunic, Almost a National Uniform, Is Worn in This Case by a Merchant From Nijni Novgorod. The American Designer Translates It Into a Pajama Coat of Crêpe-Satin, to Be Worn With Velvet Pajamas. The Embroidery Is Occidentalized Into Tucks.

3. How Fierce Is the Gentleman of the Caucasus and How Pacific the Park Avenue Maiden! Yet Like Him She Pulls Her Belt Tight and Pleats Her Turban Into High Folds. Her Velvet Skirt Is Black and Her Tunic Golden.

4. The Costume in This Group Is a Surprise, Though Authentic. Which Costume Is the Borrower? Has Russia Looked at New York and Turned Up Her Collar and Slit Her Skirt or Has New York Learned From Russia the Dash of a Winged Line at the Neck and the Charm of a Petticoat's Flutter? The Occidental Frock Is of Black Taffeta. Silver Tissue Sets the Décolletage a-Glitter and Forms a Sparkling Panel in the Skirt.

PHOTOGRAPHS

(Left) Peasant Girls From South Ukraine.

(Right) Peasant Man From South Ukraine.

(Center) Turban and Hat in Russian Manner, by Sophie M Student in the New York Sc of Modern Millinery, Affilia the Traphagen School of Fas

Costume Adaptations Designed and Illustrations Pro

RDROBE FOR THE RN WOMAN PIRED BY SSIA

By Helen Johnson Keyes

PHOTOGRAPHS

t) Peasant Girls From Kief, South Ukraine.

ght) Peasant Man From Kief, South Ukraine.

nter) Turban and Hat in the sian Manner, by Sophie Mena, lent in the New York School Modern Millinery, Affiliate of Traphagen School of Fashion.

d and Illustrations Provided by the Traphagen School of Fashion

ILLUSTRATIONS

5. The Russian Student Offered Only a Sleeve and a Vestlike Embroidery, but the American Designer Has Developed These Hints Into the Evening Wrap Shown Beside It. Fashioned of Green Brocade, It Is Edged With Bands of Gray Caracul. Strappings of Silver Braid Are Fastened With Fur Frogs and the Cuffs Are Faced With Silver Lamé.

6. The Booted Gentleman Is No Stancher Than the American Girl Who Laces Her High Shoes at the Side and Tip-Tilts Her Hat Even More Nonchalantly Than Her Fashion Prototype. Gray Tweed Is Her Version of His Wool Tunic and Her Gray Astrakhan Trimming and Muff Are True Russian.

7. The Buttons on the Russian Tunic so Delighted the American Designer That She Has Multiplied Their Number on the Tunic of Her Own Design and Placed Them Cleverly and Surprisingly on the Left Side, Off the Center and Down the Back.

8. The "Kaplan," so Important in the Costume of the Russian Man, Has Suggested an Ensemble Done in Dark Rust Wool. Its Shawl Collar Is Trimmed With Bands of Black Astrakhan and a Russian Turban of Astrakhan Is Caught by a Jeweled Clip Such as One Often Sees in the Belts of Native Merchants. The Lamé Revers on the Frock Are a Glint of the Occident in 1934.

printed kerchief is folded and mitered into a hood that ties under the chin and throws its ends in a scarf about the neck.

Men's costumes as they exist today in many provinces of European Russia and in Siberia are charmingly represented in Miss Traphagen's collection by stockinet dolls, modeled, painted and attired with that feeling for dramatic values and character drollery that has made the Russian theater a delight always. It cannot be urged, however, that these gallant figures have anything to contribute to the *haute couture!* They are hard-working boatmen, fishermen, hunters, trappers and herdsmen, and they wear for the most part long belted gowns with woven belts, from which depend the implements of their trades, and fantastic hats with great pointed crowns and floppy brims. Sometimes the loose gown is dispensed with in favor of *bouffant* trousers — delightfully comic trousers belted under the arms and shirred around the ankles.

* * *

Often these workaday clothes, however, are trimmed with pinked borders of contrasting cloth, so that we surmise a home life and wife's needle even under a régime which keeps women fully occupied outside of their families. Dark blue, red, yellow, pink, brown and white recur in many alliances.

They are a merry group of men, Tunguses, Samoyedes, Yarkuts, Buriats, Chuckchis, all in rollicking humor, wearing bold mustachios and clattering about in wooden shoes which seem built to articulate their noisy names!

The one woman in the galaxy is a Tartar from the Crimea. She wears a bright purple dress, a pink-checked apron, a multicolored sash, scarlet shoes and a white shawl. One wonders at the moderation of the white shawl! The Tartars have always been a people of rather high intelligence, but as they have turned away instinctively from agriculture, they have come considerably into contact with the aristocracy as servants, where they were not forbidden to wear their national costumes, with their dazzling juxtapositions of color.

Where shall we go, then, for the dominant Russian influences in our clothes today? Chiefly to the Cossack, the Ukrainian and the Tartar male dress. I asked Miss Muriel King, one of America's young designers, where she had looked for those nationalistic touches which I had seen in her collections, and she told me that she had an extensive library of costume which yielded her many ideas—a button here, a closing there, an arrangement of braid, a tight belt. When she showed me the sketches she had made for her winter models, I saw Cossack tunics, Ukrainian peplums, Tartar coats, Caucasian kaftans transformed into American costumes for all occasions except active sports.

Jaeckel's showing a few weeks ago of fur garments paid constant homage with full skirts, belted waists, deep cuffs, standing collars to the Russian influences; and in a tour of milliners' shops, which included Tappé, Bendel, Agnes, Marimay, and others, the tall Russian turban greeted me everywhere and also the more fantastic crowns, suggested, perhaps, by the soap-bubble domes and quill-like minarets of Russian and Asiatic architecture.

* * *

So far as I know, a study has never been made of the influences which landscape may exert on costume design, except in respect to architecture. Is it not possible that the flowing lines of rivers, the climbing lines of forests and mountains, the checkered areas of farm lands might each accustom the eye to certain rhythms that would instinctively be repeated in the cut and ornamentation of garments? May it be, for instance, that those who live beside great rivers and watch their currents would conceive flowing draperies, while those who built their huts in forests would adopt more static designs? Would the agriculturist checker his cloth, the herdsman draw pictures on it, the Siberian plainsman paint it with flowers in a thousand colors, and the mechanic print it with geometrics? These are fantastic questions, no doubt, whose answers would not have sufficient importance to justify the search for them; yet if a silhouette indicated more than a studio whim, if it related itself to the æsthetic experiences of a group of people, how interesting it would be.

In its incredible globe-trotting adventure, Russia has incurred debts to Turk, Tartar, Iranian, the several Caucasian races and the Letts and Lithuanians. In its art and costume the influences of Byzantium, Persia and Poland are strongly evident. Imperial ambitions and alliances caused to be invited into the drama of its unfoldment many of the nations of western Europe.

Within Russia's vastness the Slav race is dominant and comparatively unmodified ethnologically by the many races which it has gathered into its governments.

It is from this amazing political and social conglomeration that there is emerging now, despite the dislocation within the country itself following the revolution, an inspiration for the fashion-leaders of the world that is to be noted where smart people meet throughout the world.

Among the New Books

Forever England

This Little World, by Francis Brett Young. New York: Harper. $2.50.

THE ENGLISHMAN IS proud of his "roots"; years of ridicule of his so-called stubborn conservatism have merely strengthened his stand in opposing change. Centuries have taught him that the good in new things will inevitably remain, to be woven into the lives of the people; in the meantime, he will oppose what seems to him valueless. Francis Brett Young, in "This Little World," writes of such an Englishman, Miles Ombersley, and the ancient village of which he is the squire: Chaddesbourne D'Abitot.

"The old order changeth" is a dictum that has been a fruitful subject for recent writers lamenting the decline of English rural life, but Mr. Young has given it a new and pleasing treatment. He is not so much nostalgic as hopeful.

The underlying theme of his novel is the struggle between Colonel Ombersley, one of the last of the old order of English squires, and John Hackett, a wealthy, progressive landowner, exemplifying the new vitality. The final compromise between them, effected with harmony by Mrs. Ombersley, causes the book to end on a hopeful note. It is seen to be logically possible for modernism to be superimposed on tradition, not destroying it, but blending with it to form a new and better life all-round. Mr. Young's thesis would seem to be that progress is not change, but growth. The same roots must remain.

In the course of the story, the whole life of the village is revealed, from the pub to the most outlying farm. As a "little world," it is complete and self-sufficient, and Mr. Young portrays it with skill, thoroughness—and love. Every character, from the inquisitive Miss Loach to Colonel Ombersley himself, is a natural, real person.

Mr. Young is at his best in showing the old aristocracy, as typified by Helen Ombersley and the Colonel. Perhaps nothing shows more truly what Miles Ombersley and his like have meant to England than the incident in which, with his estate being forced from him, with ruin apparently imminent, Miles Ombersley directs a new planting beyond the wood, to consist of larch and oak. It does not matter to him that 80 years must elapse before the oak will mature as it should; that is a brief interval to an estate like Chaddesbourne, which is to him a symbol of continuity. Miles is incapable of believing that he cannot weather the present storm; he is confident that 80 years hence his descendants will be enjoying the oaks he is planting. It is a faith that is well rewarded.

In this wisely written novel of Chaddesbourne D'Abitot and its people, a microcosm typical of England itself, Francis Brett Young has done his finest work to date. It is long, but the interest is skilfully sustained, the action moves smoothly and the writing is on a consistently high level. The book has had an enormous popularity in England, and should do well in America. A novel of hope and courage is welcome in any country.

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Master Craftswoman

Not Mine to Finish, by Genevieve Taggard. New York: Harper. $2.

THE MOOD OF the latest collection from the pen of Genevieve Taggard, one of America's most gifted poets, expresses itself in the title, "Not Mine to Finish." Crying for the world to consummate in the writer its "surge with all beholding power," she offers unmistakable evidence of having achieved that for which she prays.

Master craftsman of verse, Miss Taggard cuts with a swift, sure knife through all the surface layers of human thinking and carves the spare, clean lines of a disciplined form which has reached maturity. The richness of genuine emotion is retained. It is only the grease of sentimentality to which her acid is applied.

* * *

Her "Monologue for Mothers" stirs the soul with its penetrating comprehension of the terrors which replace "so many prides" of the heart that once "scorned the craven wings across the nest." The critic is moved to commendation of the concentration of so much truly lyric fervor in so few lines, for this poet makes a point of quality rather than quantity.

The brittle sophistication which points her humor becomes at times a trifle too conspicuous and leads to obscurity of meaning; but if the lay reader will remember that a poet's first and last and greatest love is poetry, he will obtain a better understanding of the pangs beneath the poignant "Return of the Native" and "Evening Love-of-Self." Nowhere is Miss Taggard's grip of words more firmly demonstrated than in the thoughtful poem entitled, "Two in a Dark Tower: No Child Roland," of which one stanza reads:

> There is no antagonist.
> No one comes. No one cares
> If we wall ourselves with airs
> Built of terror. No one takes
> Notice how the tower shakes.
> Guilty, we, divided by
> Each the other, see the four
> People pushing at the door.

* * *

There is undeniable balance of emotion and intellect, an ability to hold the cup of ecstasy in a steady hand; and these, combined with expert handling of language and of lyric form, produce a satisfying piece of work. One may not agree in substance with all the author says, and may find it difficult to take seriously such extravagant comparisons as that of Lawrence to El Greco; but one does appreciate the honest art which states so beautifully:

> Moon's no ephemeral faint stuff
> First seen, painted upon
> Windows and walls—it is yellow as dawn,
> After dream, it is marvelous rough,
> Coarse as hoar-frost—texture no dream
> Can invent. Cut my vague dreams away!
> Moon in New England, O pure moonbeam,
> Let it be day.

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Dr. William J. Hale, formerly head of the Chemistry Division of the National Research Council, one of our most eminent chemists, and a practical business man from the Dow Chemical Company, has written a book called "THE FARM CHEMURGIC" as the opening gun in this campaign. We ask its careful consideration.

◆ ◆ ◆

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This book may be obtained from any book store, or from the publishers, The Stratford Company, 289 Congress Street, Boston, Mass. Price—$2.00

White Greed on the Plains

Death on the Prairie, by Paul I. Wellman. New York: Macmillan. $3.

THE STRUGGLE FOR possession of the Great Plains was compressed into three decades. Before 1860 the passing of the white man's "tepees on wheels" had aroused chiefly the curiosity of the red man, and only minor clashes had ensued. But by 1860 settlement of the prairies had begun in earnest, and a year or two later the Santee Sioux in Minnesota, under the leadership of Little Crow, exacted a fearful payment for their slaughtered buffalo and their fallen forests. The war spirit spread like wildfire a thousand miles west and south.

For twenty years the prairies blazed with war. Fort Phil Kearney, the Wagon Box Fight, Sand Creek, Beecher's Island, Adobe Walls, the Washita, the masterly 2000-mile retreat of Chief Joseph's Nez Percés, Dull Knife's escape, the Meeker Massacre followed in dizzying succession, besides numberless forgotten minor fights. The whole of that story can never be told. It was colorful, epic, breathtaking, bright with courage, horrible with cruelty and slaughter.

* * *

The ten years between 1879 and 1889 were comparatively quiet. Then the Sioux, turning in their despair to religion for consolation, fell into that curious delusion known as the Messiah Craze and the Ghost Dance, a grotesque mixture of their own religion and their misconception of the missionaries' version of Christianity, thereby furnishing the white soldiers a shadowy excuse to shoot down two hundred men, women and children at Wounded Knee. Two weeks before, Sitting Bull had fallen to the revolvers of the Indian police. The military power of the Plains Indians was destroyed.

It is a curious thing that whenever white men were victorious the affair was called a battle; when the Indians won it was a massacre. And yet of the five major engagements, the Fetterman Fight and the Battle of the Little Big Horn were won by the Indians over soldiers better armed than themselves; while at Sand Creek, on the Washita, and at Wounded Knee, the soldiers of the United States conquered half-armed, unsuspecting warriors, and women and children. Mr. Wellman, who was born in Oklahoma and has lived much in Colorado and Kansas, offers convincing evidence that white greed and ruthlessness caused all the Indian wars on the Plains; that the Indians outfought the whites man for man, yielding only to superior equipment and overwhelming numbers; that in respect of courage and devotion white man and red share the laurels alike, and that, so far as cruelty and bloodthirstiness are concerned, the dishonors are about equal.

* * *

Mr. Wellman has compiled his book from secondary sources, leaning heavily on such investigators as Stanley Vestal and George Bird Grinnell, historians, respectively, of the Sioux and the Cheyennes; only in regard to the Meeker Massacre does he appear to have gathered information at first hand. He is not always clear as to his own conclusions; for instance, he seems at times to accept the current belief that Indians always tortured their captives, while at others he sides with Vestal and Grinnell, who hold that such atrocities never occurred, at least among the Plains Indians. And again he is not quite sure what part Red Cloud played in the siege of Fort Phil Kearney.

The book is comprehensive (although it does neglect the deadly Apache meteor, Geronimo), rich enough in detail to be graphic and convincing, and beautifully proportioned. It seems to be the only study of Plains Indian warfare as a whole, and as such it is a valuable addition to Western history.

KENNETH C. KAUFMAN

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

A Basket of Verses

Basket for a Fair, by Laura Benét. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $2.50.

ONE ALWAYS APPROACHES the poetry of Laura Benét with an eager wondering, prepared to pick delicately the stems of "Herbal Flowers," as she so appropriately entitles the second chapter of her latest book.

There is a deep-lying beauty, which finished craftsmanship polishes to a surprise; an unexpected radiance of "other-worldliness" such as one finds in Walter de la Mare's lyrics and James Stephens's prose. Among the more materially powerful poems of "Basket for a Fair"—a basket, be it noted, containing nothing dull or commonplace—"Mountain Woman" is outstanding with its unencumbered lines:

> Color upon the hilltops spilled
> Like it was sheep that had been killed
> Because of anger, lip-locked, tight,
> In a shotgun's stingy spite. . . .
> Now the year's poorer with things going
> And footsteps that are never coming—

Shrewd, poetic humor marks the section, "Some Animals," which closes the concise volume with verses addressed to such creatures as "The Goat," described by:

> Impoverished ancient,
> Browsing on morsels of your discontent,
> That slant of your archaic eye
> Betrays the way you went.

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Of Childhood and Youth

The End of a Childhood, by Henry Handel Richardson. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Norton. $2.50.

Women Must Work, by Richard Aldington. London: Chatto and Windus. 7s. 6d. net. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

Youth Is a Crime, by Charlotte Haldane. London: Faber. 7s. 6d.

Alpine Rose, by E. M. Ward. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d. net.

THE TITLE STORY of the new collection by Miss Handel Richardson is a sequel to "The Fortunes of Richard Mahoney" but this need not prevent anyone who has not read that book from enjoying the story as an episode in itself. Miss Richardson is concerned in this sequel and in most of these stories with certain phases of childhood and adolescence too often overlooked by other writers. She captures the nostalgias and the delicate mechanism of childhood existence. Without strewing her story with handfuls dug up from the subconscious she contrives to trace the pattern of young lives so that the violence done to them by the intrusion of external events is made very evident.

Perhaps because of this sympathy she is equally successful in her portraiture of an artist. In "Succedaneum" the artist's restlessness, his discontent, his apparent selfishness and yet the impossibility of explaining his dilemma are beautifully described.

Mr. Aldington's thesis on the psychological mess many women are in today—largely, one deduces, because of their economic competition with men—appears crude in comparison with Miss Richardson's subtle studies. His story is a warning to young women with "rooms of their own." One gathers that even if they become financially successful it will be at the expense of their emotional happiness. Mr. Aldington begins well with a real character in search of an environment and companionship in keeping with her intellectual and emotional needs, but once the young lady is in a Bloomsbury boarding house and in a city office she becomes a lay figure on which he tries to fit badly cut theories. He has attempted a picture of the "modern" woman and has achieved a fashionable silhouette.

There is a suspicion of fashionable silhouette too in Miss Haldane's "Youth Is a Crime." Adolescent unhappiness and the rigors of "Mädchen in Uniform" are popular. Miss Haldane's schoolgirl is an English Jewess in a German school who finds herself in love with a French schoolboy twice her age in experience. These international complications are a storm in a teacup, but the design is pretty and the storm, though miniature, has authentic flashes.

"Alpine Rose" will offend nobody and should please numbers. It is bright, gently ironical and has a romantic strain.

E. M. V.

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Recalling a Golden Age

Lost Paradise, by Robert P. Tristram Coffin. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

To Young Peter at school in town, the Maine salt-water farm to which he could return only for holidays was a lost paradise. To Robert Peter Tristram Coffin, writing about it in middle age, it is also a brightly beautiful land of Nevermore, except as he recreates it in such books as his "Portrait of an American," and now in his "Lost Paradise."

Mr. Coffin has used an ingenious device whereby to picture the vanished delights of his boyhood. He has strung them on a fortnight's calendar, as the days of durance in town dragged by for schoolboy Peter and brought to his homesick recollection visions of what was going on at the farm.

Grown too old for the school at District Seven, Peter had to go into town—a town that must be Brunswick—for his further education. With Peter was his next older brother, Ansel, and their sister, Miriam, who kept house for them during the week. At home on the farm were an older brother who had assumed the responsibility for making a man out of Peter, the dreamer; three younger children; the mother who meant to Peter not only mountains of food a boy likes but also blue morning glories and songs on the melodeon, and his father whom he adored.

* * *

That sea farm, too, was a place of hunting and fishing, of blue-white snowdrifts and mysterious fog, woods where Mayflowers could be found, fields where Peter learned to plow a straight furrow, hired men of Paul Bunyan's strain, the cows, his dog Snoozer, New Meadows church bells sounding across the marshes on Sunday mornings, his father telling stories under the stars about the great people of old times. Young Peter's paradise included more than most boys, for it was both farm and sea.

All these things and much more the boy counted over while two school weeks crawled round the clock, and all of it Mr. Coffin describes with tenderness and with humorous, racy detail; for that was not a Puritan household, though churchgoing.

Being a poet, Mr. Coffin sees more in his boyhood home than could have met the eye, sees it romantically and in symbols, even when he is writing prose as he does here. The boy knew there was something beautiful even in sorting smelts and loading turnips. Under a lantern the sides of the smelts were like frosted windows; under November stars a gunlow piled with turnips carried Peter into a world so full of strangeness that his eyes were touched with tears.

* * *

This is Maine. Maine people will recognize sights and smells, local idioms, familiar places and processes. And it is not Maine as most people know it because the writer sees it through what will seem to many readers a soft mist of romance, though it may really be the clearer vision of imagination.

Peter thought he was separated from his paradise only for a time, but when he got back to it after a fortnight he perceived that it was beginning to be really lost. He saw it with different eyes. It was smaller and not as bright. Town had already produced its effect; he had eaten of the apples of knowledge, and in payment thereof found his paradise slipping into the past.

Winnifred King Rugg

Mountaineer Sketches

Swing Your Mountain Gal, by Rebecca Cushman. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

Pleasing sketches of day-to-day living in "a spot where Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia meet; where the Great Smokies and the Blue Ridge blend," have been culled from the notebook of Rebecca Cushman and set up in a very free verse form with decorative pen-and-ink drawings by the author.

While the familiar contempt for the law on the part of these hardy mountaineers is mentioned, it is not dramatized; and the kindly, genuine, common sense of Guy Norman, the bear hunter; Dan Forest, who confessed to being "plumb foolish after blossoms," and such independent women as Aunt Hester Bailey gives substance. The humor is that of the mountaineer, and it was Aunt Hester who inquired sympathetically of the Bishop's "company" from Philadelphia: "Don't you feel awful bad livin' s'fur?"

There is a dignity and an honesty in these simple tales. If they were not chopped into short lines, we should undoubtedly say they were very readable prose. Although, of course, we cannot overlook the publisher's description of them as an "inspired volume of poetry," we cannot refrain from resetting the type at places and wondering "Why verse" when the passage we read is as follows:

> He sketches the reasons for the world depression; the problem of immigration (One good daily paper, read faithfully for many years, may supply much food for thought), and then you ask him about that bear story Ned Sterling told you to be sure to make him tell you, how he once stood on a rock and killed three bears with a muzzle-loading gun.

But this all harks back to the old modern question of what is poetry and what is prose. Had this trick of dividing lines up been the style in Dickens's day, "Oliver Twist" might have appeared in cantos; and surely the jacket of "The Old Curiosity Shop" would have designated the contents—"Lyrics of a Poignant Pen."

Not that Miss Cushman's work is without poetry. There are shining bits, among them:

> The man smiled. "What is your grandpa's name?"
> "Hill." The boy paused. "My mommer's name
> Is Annie Laurie." He brought it out
> With shy pride, as though he were taking
> A striped marble from his pocket.
> Annie Laurie!

and the "The Dance in the Barn" from which the book takes its title, "Swing Your Mountain Gal."

There is a good deal of commendable imagery. "The flower women who sit on the curb of the town which has grown up to be wise:

> They sell pussy-willows in spring,
> And arbutus, stabbing sweet; cosmos, asters,
> And chrysanthemums in summer and in fall,
> Lashed tight in rag strings—strips
> Of blue and pink and yellow-checked gingham—
> Fragile flowers, bound as if they were lions
> Straining to escape! . . .

History and Arraignment

The Story of American Dissent, by John M. Mecklin. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.50.

What gave rise to the various dissenting denominations in America, what rôle each played in the struggle for religious liberty, and what has caused the disappearance of the dissenting tradition among churches originally of a dissenting type are main topics in "The Story of American Dissent." In developing his subject Dr. Mecklin has briefly followed the history of the chief dissenting groups of early days—Quakers, Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists—in several of the thirteen colonies, especially in Massachusetts and Virginia, and their later infiltration into the frontier settlements. He discusses the nature of dissent, its relation to American culture, its former services and its present apparent transformation into conservatism.

Dissent, historically considered, has been the religion of the disinherited. With its insistence on the "spirit" rather than on the "word," its individualism, revivalistic methods and emphasis on piety, it was a type of religious belief particularly suited to the frontier.

The stories of dissent in Massachusetts and in Virginia present marked contrasts, as Dr. Mecklin has assembled his facts. Massachusetts, though founded by dissenting congregations, at once transformed these groups into a state church, and was for a long time relentlessly hostile to all other kinds of dissent. The view given of Massachusetts is far from flattering. In fact, Dr. Mecklin frankly says that no other state can rival her record of "consistent pig-headed intolerance."

There is another side to this picture that Dr. Mecklin paints in fewer strokes—one of unbroken cultural continuity, largely the effect of a college-bred clergy and a strongly entrenched "respectable" class, that enabled Massachusetts to make unique contributions to education, literature and the development of civic life.

In Virginia, on the other hand, the Church of England was at first established, but a combination of circumstances—Scotch-Irish Presbyterian settlers on the western borders, Baptist revivalists working among the masses of the people, and the championship of thinkers like Patrick Henry, Jefferson, Madison and Mason—brought about the complete disestablishment of the church at the close of the Revolutionary War. The claim is made that Virginia "is the first state in the history of the world to proclaim the decree of absolute divorce between church and state." In admitting this claim Dr. Mecklin does not forget that Rhode Island, as early as 1641, ordered that "none be accounted a delinquent for doctrine," and that Providence Plantations wrote into its code of 1647 that "all men may walk as their conscience persuades them"; but he minimizes the importance of this (which historically is of significance) by pointing out that Rhode Island was too small and poor to take the leadership in the struggle for the great ideals of religious freedom that were finally embodied in the national Constitution.

In the concluding chapter of the book, to which all the rest has been leading, the writer argues that in spite of legal tolerance there is much spiritual intolerance; that in the nebulous realm which the law cannot reach, the realm of public sentiment in large areas of the country, the American nation is at present the most intolerant among all the civilized nations of the world.

Dr. Mecklin has put a good deal of dynamite in his book.

As a part of the autobiographical volume entitled "Yesteryears," by the late Richard Rogers Bowker, it is desired to include a bibliography. During Mr. Bowker's long activity in literary, industrial, economic and political affairs, he contributed widely to magazines and newspapers, in addition to the books which he wrote or edited, or in which he collaborated. It is requested that those who have such material will send specific information regarding it, or the material itself, to the editors of The Publishers' Weekly, 62 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

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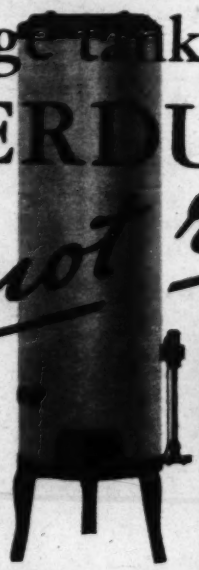

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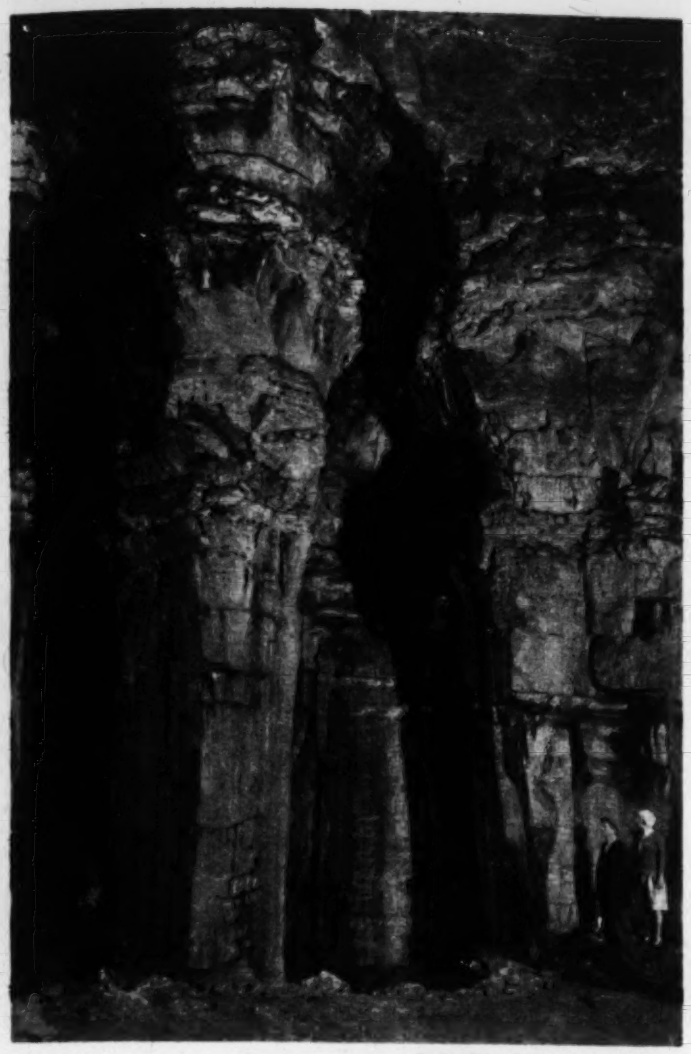

© Caufield & Shook, Louisville
"RUINS OF KARNAK"
One of the Wonders of Mammoth Cave

. . Cave

(Continued from Page 4)

found in Salts Cave, one of the several other large caverns in the Mammoth Cave National Park area, and evidence gathered in paleolithic cave stations seem to prove that these underground expanses were occupied for a brief period by prehistoric man. But the age of these limestone caverns goes back for millions of years, through eons of time. The geologists estimate that it must have taken ages to form this 400-foot stratum of limestone. Then came the upheaval and draining off of the sea. Other ages passed and the land formed, and the streams began their irresistible attack upon the stone. Still other ages came and went while the seeping waters and the stone in solution built their fantastic formations in the vast halls which the waters first had hollowed out.

But down in the depths of Mammoth Cave all sense of time passes. One does not know whether it is day or night and doesn't stop to inquire. None knows how long he has been within the cave nor how far he has traveled. He knows but quite forgets the antiquity of the Gargantuan formations, and realizes only that they are with him, of the present. If he stops to ponder the uncountable years in which this vastness was in the making and then thinks of the brief day in which its mightiness has been known to man, only three or four human generations, there may occur to him that meaningful verse of Peter's epistle: "One day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day."

The use of steel for the manufacture of furniture has been increasing constantly in Czechoslovakia during recent months. Steel tubing for the manufacture of chairs is in special demand. Restaurants and theaters are now being equipped with steel furniture. Sales of such furniture for household purposes have also shown a steady increase.

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. . Monopolies

(Continued from Page 6)

textiles, metallurgical goods, coal briquettes, copper, sulphur, cellulose, china, chemicals, petroleum products, electrical power.

Private enterprise, provided it is Turkish, will be allowed to participate in most—perhaps all—of these industries. Nevertheless, lack of capital will result in many of them being actually State monopolies, at any rate for a considerable period.

It would be easy to continue indefinitely this recital of State monopolies, but for one fact—that the statistics have never yet been made fully available. This does not appear to be due in any way to a wish to conceal. It is the result merely of a lack of curiosity on the part of the public.

The subject is, however, so interesting and withal so vitally important to a right understanding of the present economic and social trends of the world that it is to be hoped one of the great investigating organizations, like the Rockefeller or Carnegie Institutes, will see fit to allocate funds for the purpose of making a thorough inquiry.

Music in New Reich

German musicians, according to an order of the President of the Reich Chamber of Music, one of the seven chambers controlled by the Ministry of Propaganda, must lead in the struggle against the tendency to favor what is foreign at the expense of what is German. As a definite step in this direction, German musicians are henceforth forbidden to assume foreign or foreign-sounding names, instead of their civilian names, whether for publicity or other reasons. This applies also to German musical organizations, and in cases where this has been happening, both individual and organization were ordered to conform before Oct. 31, 1934, on penalty of being excluded from the chamber and forfeiting the right to carry on.

The Reich Chamber of Music also has ruled that in future all concerts will be subject to local control. Particular attention will be concentrated upon seeing that there is no clash of dates for important musical events, that the general musical standard is maintained and that young musical talent is encouraged.

Berlin does a great deal to encourage young talent in its Sunday afternoon concerts at the "Sing-Akademie," where new artistes, who would otherwise have the greatest difficulty in coming before the public, are assured a good audience. Prices are kept as low as those for a cinema (1.25 mark or 50 cents), so as to attract music lovers and, particularly, help toward educating a new concert-going public.

It is intended that what is now being started in the capital shall be extended to all the big German cities and musical centers, as soon as arrangements can be made.

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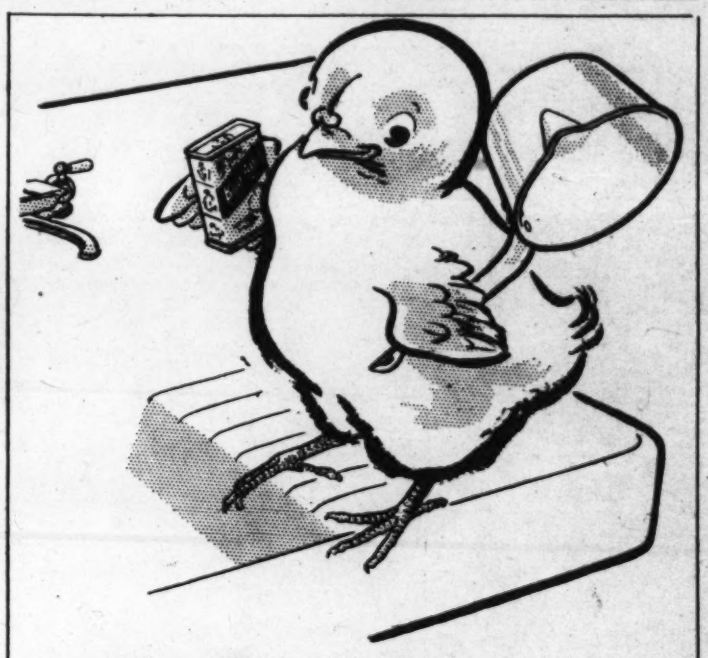

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

"Emancipating the Wage Earner" . .

The Christian Science Monitor, Weekly Magazine Section:

The article, "Emancipating the Wage Earner," by M. Gordon Fraser, in the Monitor Magazine Section of October 3rd, will doubtless provoke some intensive thinking.

Assuming that a minimum wage becomes the rule in all industries, and that the wage is paid according to the worker's status and family responsibilities, would this not lead to increased living costs? And then, to what extent would the worker's lot be the better for his fair and established income? It is shown that of Henry Ford's employees, only a third were able to save money. This would seem to prove that even if industry does subscribe to the fundamentally unsound doctrine of the minimum wage, and certain industries exceed the minimum, the question of labor remuneration will be by no means solved. Wages must always be in step with business conditions. Highly paid labor in a depressed wage market is an anomaly which tends to retard and disorganize the even flow of commodities and lead to startling price situations in many lines. The effect would be the same on a low commodity market should there be established in industry "fair" wage schedules arrived at by coercion or agreement.

Just what constitutes a "decent" wage is hard to say. Many families live in modest comfort on an income which would spell hardship to others, and tinkering by bodies not intimately concerned with labor problems will never settle the question. Arbitrary minimum wage schedules have been tried and found wanting to the extent that they severely handicap industries competing with others which are not obliged to struggle with the burden of regulated wages. Wages must find their own level, and that level will be determined by the law of supply and demand. The curse of the modern economic system is high transportation and faulty distribution. Once these evils are mitigated, an increased commodity demand will naturally follow with high wages and increased employment as a consequence. This would be a thoroughly healthy and regular development, in which both capital and labor would share. Artificial wage and other restrictions forced upon business by governments acting on the advice of theory-ridden economists have only served to stifle and discourage industry, and bring many of its component divisions to the verge of bankruptcy.

Wages must be proportioned to what business can legitimately stand. With proper safeguards in respect of working hours and conditions, this method of establishing a fair wage will at least be economically sound, regardless of what the worker does with his money after he has earned it.

H. C. CHANNING

Revelstoke, B. C.

* * *

War Debts . .

The Christian Science Monitor, Weekly Magazine Section:

May I say to the Old Soldier whose article "Another View of War Debts" appeared in the Sept. 19 issue that "men did not put their savings into destruction, expecting to get dividends thereon" during wartime any more than a builder paying for dynamite to blast out a foundation for his structure would be paying for destruction. . . .

The war debts will be paid. Every penny, but not through compulsion or by request. They will and can be paid only when the reason for their payment has been made clear through a realization of the full value of the work that was accomplished on the battle field.

The only way we can keep faith with those who worked and those whose bodies lie on the battle field is to hold fast to the fact that they did not work in vain, that, under God, the foundation they laid in so much blood and tears, shall safely serve their faithful brothers who continue working on the structure dedicated to the freedom of the whole world. . . .

GEORGE C. MARVIN

Portland, Ore.

Both Photos © H. Levy, Amsterdam

A Year Ago the Young Woman at the Left Was a Typist in Germany; Now She Is Helping to Cater for Hungry Refugee Laborers, While She Also Learns Dairy Work and the Care of Poultry. The Man at the Right Was a Lawyer a Year Ago; Now He Is a Farm Hand Driving the Horses to the Hay Field.

Jewish Refugees

YOUNG GERMAN-JEWISH refugees are being helped to new careers in the Netherlands on some of the land reclaimed from the Zuiderzee. Doctors, lawyers, business men and students here become tillers of the ground and skilled artisans. The scheme was started in March, 1934, when 125 young men and women obtained permission to start their training for new professions to prepare for emigration to Palestine.

A special committee has been set up for this purpose, and has organized a working camp on a site allotted to them temporarily by the Dutch Government. In the near future the number of young Jewish inhabitants of this work and training camp is to be brought up to 300.

Seven distinctly different branches of manual labor are now carried on here under expert guidance. The agricultural section comprises some 250 acres of arable land. Cattle breeding and poultry farming are included. The people learning the building trades, who are now becoming carpenters, concrete workers, bricklayers, smiths and plumbers, are gradually building up the work village, while those learning furniture making are producing the necessary furniture to outfit the buildings.

The girls receive training to help them to make good helpers to colonists in the farming trade. They are being taught all housework, dairy work and caring for the poultry.

Recently the camp was officially opened in the presence of the High Commissary for German Refugees, Mr. James G. McDonald. According to Mr. McDonald, 65,000 Jews have left Germany, of whom 25,000 obtained permission to settle in other countries, while most went to Palestine.

Today's Contributors . . .

CHRISTIAN L. LANGE, Norwegian historian, has represented his country in Geneva ever since the League of Nations was founded. He is the author of numerous works on international law and politics.

W. P. M.'s poems have appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section for Jan. 3, Feb. 7, March 7, April 4 and July 3.

PAUL CREMONA is Rome correspondent for the Monitor.

MALCOLM BAYLEY is associate editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

LEILA FLOWER, the Monitor's librarian in London, writes with authority on the religious and political history of England. An article by her was published in the Magazine Section for July 11.

GODFREY LIAS, of the Monitor's London staff, contributed an earlier article on British industry to the Magazine Section for Feb. 7.

FREDERICK W. CARR is a roving correspondent of the Monitor.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES continues her series on national influences in fashions of today. Her article on the Chinese influence appeared on July 11; on Egyptian influence, Sept. 12.

Restore Old Fort

Historic Fort Macon, on the North Carolina coast, near Morehead City, is to be restored by a Civilian Conservation Corps project to resemble its appearances when completed in 1834. Much of the original structure is in excellent shape. Some of the most intricate brickwork of early American history is found here.

"Old Fort Macon," as it is commonly called in that section, covers about eight acres of ground. Outside defenses, in the shape of a square, have brick walls extending 20 feet into sand banks.

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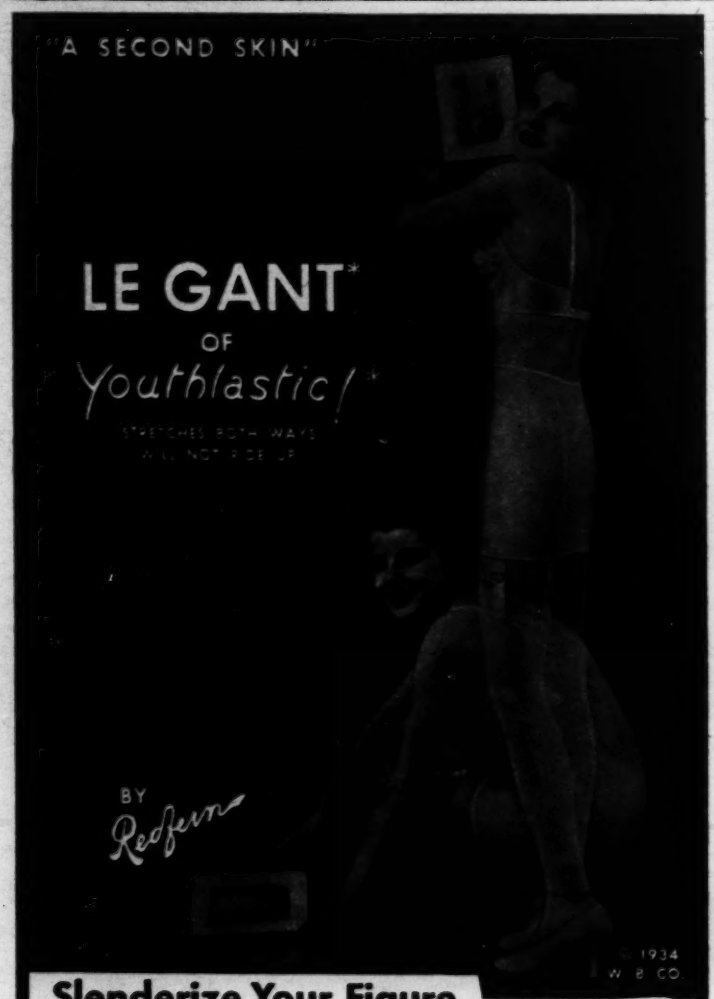

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England's Share

(Continued from Page 5)

Modern Churchmen held recently, not only was this falling-off accepted as a fact, but it was also voiced by many speakers that the sacred inspiration of the Book of Books and the authenticity of its historical data are no longer to be regarded as infallible truths. Its language and contents should, it is suggested, be adjusted to meet the conditions of modern scientific discovery and modern thought.

At the very same time, at this year's meeting of the British Association, it was acknowledged by the president that, whatever the behavior of the atom and the electron, the question of the exact relation of man to reality is and will remain unanswerable in physics. Such an admission must surely point the way to metaphysics for an answer. And at this juncture the responsibility of the churchmen shines out like the "writing on the wall." That the Bible in its present form is a complete and consistent metaphysical structure is being proved by an ever-increasing number of earnest students who seek and find its spiritual interpretation which has already been revealed to this age. Whether it be true or not that Scriptural study is on the decline in certain quarters, the Bible is still the best-seller in the world. And only by accepting it intact as the language of metaphysics, and adjusting thought and study to that fact, can modern religion and modern science reach the point of contact whereby each will help to break down the material limitations that seem at present to lie between man and the great metaphysical realm of spiritual reality.

Creed and dogma and even pantheistic formulæ must eventually give way before the true coöperation between the law and the Gospel in every sphere of the national life, political, intellectual and spiritual. And as all forms of centralized coercive domination follow each other into the limbo of discarded systems, so will the real service between church and state appear, the two linked together through the spiritual understanding of man's individual self-government according to the law of Christ. In the words of the Master: "The kingdom of God is within you."

Premiata Foto Fiorenza

AT THE GRAPE FESTIVAL

Impruneta, Near Florence, Makes This an Annual Occasion. The Group Shown Is Riding on One of the Floats in the Procession.

"Grapes Not Wine"

A NEW SIGNIFICANCE has been given to the Italian grape harvest ceremony this year by placards bearing the legend, "Better a bunch of grapes today than a glass of wine tomorrow."

Such an attitude at the great grape harvest is yet another aspect of the present-day attitude toward wines in Italy, which has also caused the banishment of the little flasks of well-watered wine which Italian children used to carry with them to wash down their lunch and has forbidden wine in all colleges and institutions for young people.

In Italy the grape gathering is the climax of the rural year. This year was no exception. Again the celebrations were of an elaborate and festal nature. Beautifully decorated carts, drawn by two, four or even six snow-white oxen, passed in procession through the near-by villages.

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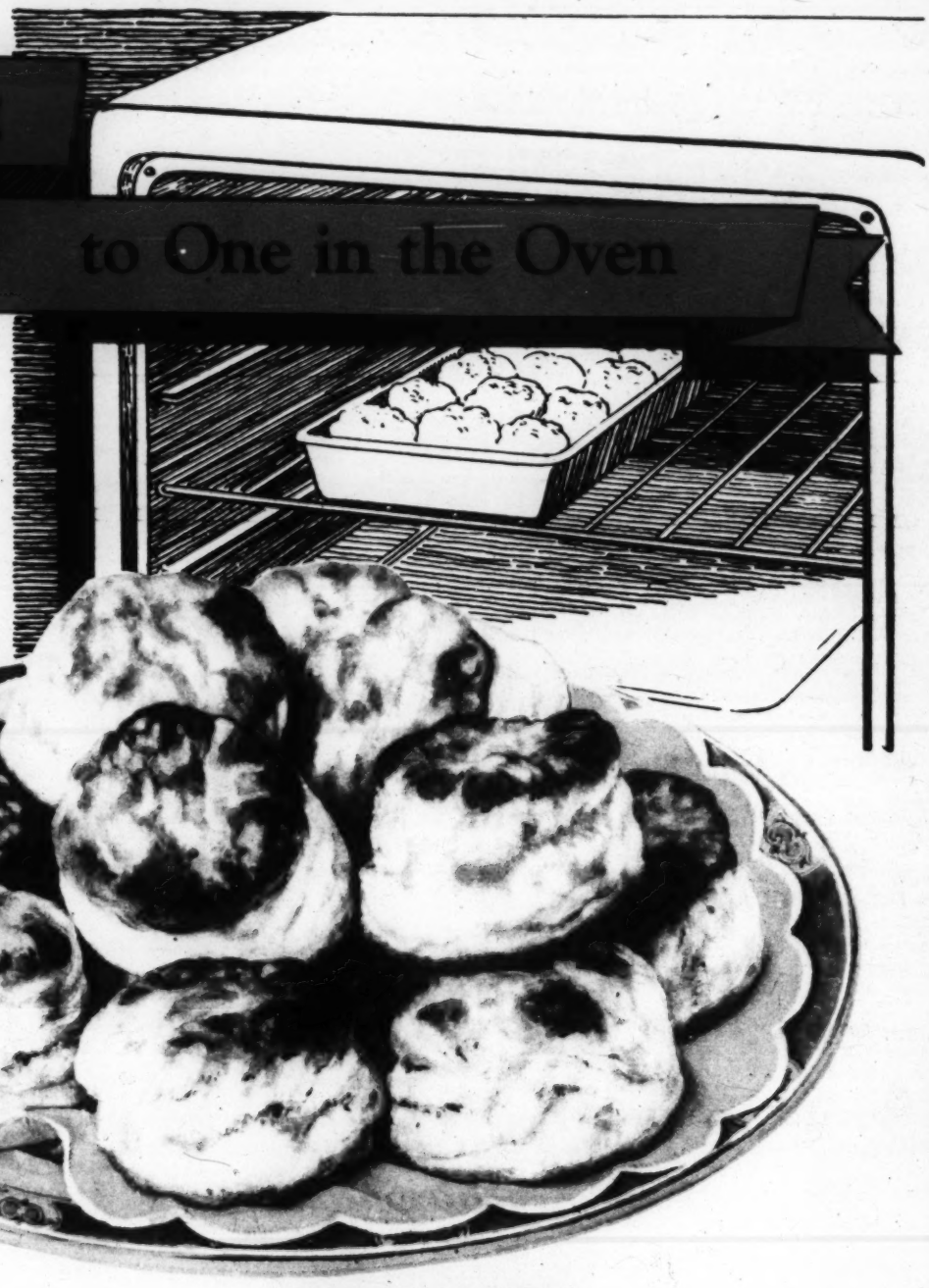

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